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SOCIAL JUSTICE

National Weekly Review

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

The Suppressed Truth

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Monsignor Ryan Tells Why Church Leaders Prevented Broadcast

Another Planned Depression Due as America Approaches New Year

Even Bankers Agree Slump Will Hit Us

Another Prediction of Fr. Coughlin at Hand; People Won't Be So Patient Next Time!

Every index finger points toward another planned depression by the end of this year.

Those who issue and control money, "so that no one dare breathe against their will," are in the saddle—they are, in fact, upon four saddles, as they ride the Four Horses of the Apocalypse to destruction.

Bankers Admit New Slump Due

Dr. Walter Lichtenstein, vice president and economist of the First National Bank of Chicago (quoted on the financial page of today's edition), is only one of the prominent so-called economists who, within the last month, have predicted a depression as severe as the 1929 occurrence.

SOCIAL JUSTICE printed this forecast **as early as June, 193**7!

During the last month more than $15-billion of American securities have evaporated into the vaults of the major bankers, because there were more sellers than buyers.

Only recently, another blue Monday witnessed the largest single drop in stock securities of the current decade.

Production has slowed down ominously in most major industries.

The high cost of living has

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According to Monsignor Ryan

MONSIGNOR JOHN RYAN now says that it was necessary to prevent Father Coughlin's broadcasting **in order to avert a labor crisis in the Catholic church!**

Msgr. Ryan's Columbus Day address in McKeesport, Pa., included **a plea for "patience" and "sympathetic criticism" towards radicals in the C. I. O.**

No reader of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** needs to be told that the C. I. O. is red in its conception, in its method, in its objective, and in its effective personnel. That story has been disclosed over and over again in this newspaper.

The radical leadership in the C. I. O.—acting upon the direction of Moscow—has frequently placed Catholics in key positions of the C. I. O. to "front" for the reds. By this favorite leftist tactic of "boring from within" they hope to disarm suspicion and win, if possible, the actual support of Catholics. **How well they have succeeded!**

Archbishop Mooney of Detroit, rebuking Father Coughlin for his attacks on the C.I.O. says no Catholic church authority has ever held the publicized principles of the C. I. O. to be incompatible with Catholicity.

At least one Catholic church authority, Bishop Lucey of Amarillo, Texas—who supported the Roosevelt child labor amendment—has actually given the C. I. O. his official approval and urges Catholics to join it.

The only effective voice to challenge the radical inroads in the C. I. O. is silenced, while the champions of C. I. O.-ism within the clergy are given free rein to speak.

Why is no word against Communism uttered by these spokesmen? Everything they have to say about the good Catholics in key positions of the C. I. O. is equally true of the good Catholics in key positions of the A. F. of L.

Are these Catholic spokesmen deluded by the hope of a counter "boring from within"?

Do they think that by joining these leftist movements the bright and shining example of their lives will, by contrast, make the bad reds ashamed of themselves?

By every means he had—over the radio to an audience of millions each Sunday and through the columns of this national newspaper when he was a weekly contributor—Father Coughlin sought to correct this deceptive fallacy.

Now he is officially silenced (according to Msgr. Ryan) and the very thing from which he hoped to save his church is given the benediction of its spokesmen.

Msgr. Ryan is director, and Archbishop Mooney executive chairman, of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the official coordinating agency of American Catholic activities.

The question arises: Is Msgr. Ryan, as director of the N. C. W. C., a spokesman for the Catholic church?

Is he a liaison officer for the American hierarchy, in preference to other clergymen of his denomination?

Washington politicians understand that he is.

Certainly, the political monsignor's pro-leftist speeches, as well as his confident predictions as to what this or that bishop intends to do next, have gone unchallenged.

One fact in all of the confusion will be clear cut to all thinking Americans—**Father Coughlin, who exposed the radicals in the C. I. O., is silenced.**

Msgr. Ryan, **who pleads for sympathy toward radicals in the C. I. O., is given free rein to talk.**

Fr. Coughlin Silenced 'To Avert Crisis'

Director of N. C. W. C. Pleads for Patience and Sympathy With Radicals in C. I. O.

(Special to SOCIAL JUSTICE)

McKeesport, Pa. — A crisis would have resulted if Father Coughlin "had been permitted" to continue his series of radio broadcasts, Msgr. John A. Ryan told McKeesport Knights of Columbus at their annual Columbus Day banquet.

Said Msgr. Ryan:

"I do not wish this to be interpreted as a stand in favor of the Committee for Industrial Organization against the American Federation of Labor but merely as an effort to keep our church from becoming estranged from labor **and to avert a crisis which I am certain would have resulted had Father Coughlin been permitted to continue with his series of radio broadcasts."**

(Editor's Note: In statements issued to the press Archbishop Mooney of Detroit has said that Father Coughlin's "Expressed determination to cancel his broadcasting contract represents an entirely independent decision on his part.")

New Depression "Not Impossible'

Msgr. Ryan continued:

"Economic experts today are of two minds in regards to the present industrial and business decline. One branch claims that the decline is only temporary, that the lull will be followed by another spurt that will bring another wave

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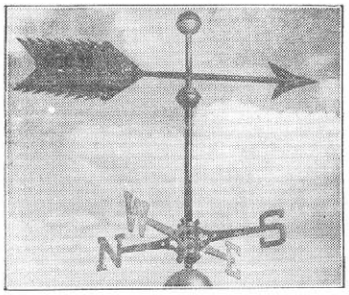

THE INDICATOR

IT IS a significant consideration that every one of the many powerful opponents of Father Coughlin's money teachings are men who have a strong personal interest in upholding the present iniquitous system or racket of banking.

That applies to the New Deal hierarchy first and foremost.

* * *

The heights which the the cost of living has reached during the past year —the mountainous and still growing public debt which is perpetuating and making more burdensome the bankers' tax-interest levy on the people—the current crash of the stock market which, in a few short weeks, has transferred in the neighborhood of $18-billion in industrial holdings in the real wealth of commodities and in bonds, from the small and independent investor to the great banks of this and other nations (at artificially created bargain prices)—all these fruits of the New Deal demonstrate far better than could the most bland of "fireside" eloquence, the fact that the New Deal has benefitted the international bankers far more than it has benefitted any other group, large or small.

* * *

As a matter of fact, virtually every benefit that the New Deal has extended to American citizens in distress has been **the very means by which the New Deal has brought the more abundant life to the international fraternity which controls the money making of the world.**

With every starvation dole of $16 a month handed out by the government to keep a million bodies and souls together, the few bankers from whom the government borrowed the fictitious money, with which the doles were paid, were put in a position to collect endless millions of dollars in interest to be paid by all the people—part of it even to come from the starvation allotments of the underfed "third of the nation."

* * *

The New Deal promised an honest dollar before the election of 1932. The New Deal deceived the people, as the simplest mind can discover in the all-pervading present evidences that the dollar is as dishonest as ever, that the government "of the people" has become a greater collection agency for the big nationless bankers—in short that the money racket is more pernicious and more oppressive than ever before.

No wonder the New Deal and its satellites wanted Father Coughlin off the air **and completely out of the public's mind.**

* * *

EVENTS were and are rapidly approaching the point where Father Coughlin could take his speeches of yesterday and **demonstrate their truth and soundness by examples from America under the New Deal — examples that the people can at last see and understand.**

The New Deal could not afford to have the radios of the nation ringing with that kind of a story.

The New Deal knows that the people —and very many supposedly intelligent people—are grasping for an explanation of the failure of prosperity to return.

So the one man with enough courage to tell the truth, and a voice high enough to reach the four corners of the nation—the one man who could point to today's developments as substantiation of his widely broadcast "theories of yesterday—**that man had to be silenced.**

* * *

The significant point in this discussion is that every one of Father Coughlin's opponents, up to date, has been prompted in his opposition by ulterior purposes—**not one of them or any group of them has assailed the principles for which he stands.**

Their nearest approach to any attack on Father Coughlin's principles is the frequently repeated falsehood that he stands alone; "therefore, he must be wrong."

* * *

RECENTLY, we have quoted Hilaire Belloc, distinguished English writer, historian and economist. We have quoted him by way of refuting the insincere inference that Father Coughlin stands alone because nobody agrees with him.

We will quote Belloc again today.

* * *

Belloc's brilliant mind and his fruitful pen make him independent of distorting influences **which use men by controlling their pressing needs.**

* * *

Consider further how completely he agrees with the doctrine of Father Coughlin, preached over the airways of the nation for ten long years.

Belloc:

"Through usury there arose that simplification and consequent centralization of credit-control which was to be so powerful an instrument in the hands of the class newly enriched by the loot of the Reformation, which competition, no longer checked by the guild, by customary Catholic morals and by the Catholic inspiration of society, was inevitably to produce that proletariat whose complaint at the injustice of their condition has ended in the menace to civilization now before us.

* * *

"Competition working on a society which had lost the idea of status and had replaced it by the idea of contract, was to ruin the multitude of small owners and to produce increasing masses of men subject to the mere power of wealth, without a human bond between them and their new masters. **This power of wealth was to be accentuated through the centralized control of credit, a product of unchecked usury.** (Refer to Indicator of last week for Belloc's definition of usury.)

"The proletariat so created became a larger part of society, while their masters, the capitalist owners of the means of production, became a small part of society, **under the rise of the new international commerce and of banking.** This development of capitalism was to be later accentuated by a new rapidity of communication and the extended use of machinery.

"At the end of the process conditions were becoming intolerable for the mass of wage-earners **who had formerly been economically free men but who were now half slaves.** Protest began which was at first confusedly expressed in various forms of Socialist theory. These various reactions of the exploited against the exploiters matured and gradually coalesced into full Communism, which today proposes by a simple formula the emancipation of the wage-slaves, but only to their own destruction and at the same time the destruction of our religion and civilization."

* * *

TO GIVE a clearer insight into what Belloc means by the great evil of usury, which was the first link in the chain of cause and effect by which our civilization has been degraded to the very brink of Communism, we will quote a simple example given by Belloc:

"A man comes to me and says: 'I have found upon my property a vein of ore, but it lies deep so that I shall require considerable capital — say $100,000 — to extract the valuable metal. That metal, when it shall have been extracted, will be worth at least $200,000. But I cannot obtain this advantage until I purchase the instruments for developing the mine and have hired the labor required to work it. Lend me the $100,000 necessary for the operation.'

"I answer him: 'If I do so, you must give me a share in the profit, say, half the total.'

* * *

"He agrees that without my capital he could not work the mine: without his ore, my capital would not be used. The combination of the two is productive of wealth. That is a perfectly moral transaction, even if the profit be one of 100 per cent or 1,000 per cent over the original investment, so that with my stipulated half profit, I make 50 per cent or 500 per cent on my original loan. I am in no way to blame. **The increment is not properly speaking interest on a loan of money; it is a share of real wealth.**

* * *

"But if I lend the money, saying: 'I care not what your profits may be, nor whether there be a profit or no, but I demand $10,000 a year for the use of my $100,000' — **then in case the speculation fails the borrower will be bound to pay the $10,000 perpetually, without the production of any wealth to correspond to it.**

"He will then be paying interest on a non-productive loan, and it is manifestly immoral to ask for a share of wealth which does not exist."

In applying Belloc's reasoning, try to fit the idea of usury, which he describes into the pattern of Father Coughlin's foes. You will find them all tainted with this uneconomic, wealth concentrating immorality.

* * *

Usury frequently makes its inroads on our Christian civilization under the guise of high and moral purposes. There are many men in government and in other respected divisions of human relations who are the instruments of usury.

Naturally these men, many of them the sincere dupes of an immoral banking and credit system, oppose Father Coughlin and his principles.

Ford to Resist Seizure by C. I. O.

Would Close Huge Detroit Auto Plants

John L. Lewis' Faction Boasts Plan to Follow City Election Victory With March on Ford

By the Labor Editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE

Henry Ford is quietly making plans for a decentralization of the vast motor empire that bears his name, in the event that the Committee for Industrial Organization is victorious in the Detroit mayoralty election on November 2 and then seeks to capitalize on its newfound prestige by a boasted "armed invasion" of Ford properties.

Until now, the C. I. O. has been hesitant about another organization campaign in Ford's Dearborn factories, fearing the loyalty of his employes. A decisive city election victory, however, with the resulting control of the Detroit police department by the C. I. O., would quickly dispel this trepidation.

The pioneer automobile manufacturer is fully prepared to shut down his Detroit factories rather than ever surrender to the unionization demands of Dictator John L. Lewis and the C. I. O., Harry Bennett, a high official of the Ford company, informed SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Auto Industry Watching Election

Asked if the Ford company would permanently suspend operations in Detroit if labor troubles there became as serious as those which provoked the closing of Ford's Kansas City plant, Bennett replied:

"What else could we do?"

Mr. Bennett, however, minimized the possibility of the boasted "invasion" by the C.I. O. in the immediate future.

The entire auto industry is awaiting with intense interest the outcome of the Detroit mayoralty election on Tuesday, Nov. 2, in which Patrick H. O'Brien, C. I. O. candidate, opposes City Clerk Richard W. Reading. O'Brien and Reading were chosen from among five other aspirants in a recent primary.

If the John L. Lewis labor organization is successful at the polls, its organizers are prepared to begin a strong-arm drive on the Ford properties at once.

In that event the company will attempt to defend itself against the union, and would order a suspension of operations only as a last resort, Bennett said.

Would Defend Own Property

Bennett, personnel director of the motor concern and a top spokesman for its president, significantly used the term "invasion" during his interview with SOCIAL JUSTICE to describe prospective C. I. O. efforts to organize Ford workers into a vertical union.

"There are 30,000 men here who are ready to repel an armed invasion by the C. I. O.," he said. "If we cannot defend the plant with this number of loyal workers and industrial police, then our only alternative is to close down.

Executive Blames Competitors

"Mr. Ford is anxious to avert serious trouble at all costs. He doesn't want any bloodshed. He won't, however, permit union racketeers to tell him how to run his business."

Bennett charged that other automobile manufacturers in the Detroit area were responsible to a large extent for Ford's dispute with the United Automobile Workers union, an affiliate of the C. I. O.

He strongly intimated that at least two of Ford's competitors, the Chrysler Corporation and General Motors, were working with the C.I. O. in an attempt to disrupt operations at Dearborn.

"We have found it inadvisable to confer with other manufacturers in efforts to enter into mutual agreements," he said. "A joint conference we had last year, about the time of the Chrysler and General Motors strikes, was a joke."

Terming the Chrysler strike a "fake," Bennett said officials of that corporation had "asked" Lewis to call a strike and Lewis so instructed Homer Martin, president of the U. A. W.

The Ford executive made it clear that the future policy of his company won't hinge so much upon a C. I. O. victory in the mayoralty contest as upon what action the labor organization might subsequently decide to take against Ford.

Doubt Victory Of C. I. O. at Polls

Bennett said he doubted if O'Brien would be elected, "even with the support of the American Federation of Labor."

One of the main reasons behind peace overtures which the C. I. O. has made to the A. F. of L. in recent weeks has been to give the Lewis candidate a united labor backing.

The Ford plant in Kansas City was closed, according to Bennett, because "we couldn't get police protection." Negotiations to re-open the plant reached an impasse when representatives of Kansas City and Topeka trade organizations were unable to persuade Bennett to rescind the order after a five-hour conference.

"As far as I'm concerned, we're all through in Kansas City," the Ford official told SOCIAL JUSTICE shortly after the delegation had filed out of his office.

A company statement said:

"Kansas City police refused protection to any Ford official who did not hold a union pass. Regarding this condition as intolerable, the Ford Motor Company withdrew its manager and plant superintendent."

With a C. I. O. mayor, elected on a platform to take over the city of Detroit in the interests of labor, and a police department controlled by the John Lewis organization, a repetition of the Kansas City situation at the parent plant in Dearborn is well within the range of possibilities.

It would be more than probable; well nigh an inescapable certainty.

C.I.O. Threat to Prosperity

Scene at the huge Ford automobile plant at Dearborn, Michigan. Decentralization of the vast auto empire will follow any invasion by the C. I. O. Photo by Ewing Galloway.

Security - - Equality!

By B. Marcin

In a lecture delivered by Father Coughlin some months ago, he pointed out, in warning of the errors latent in C. I. O.-ism, some startling historical facts.

Tracing the course of the French Revolution, Father Coughlin reminded his audience how both the laboring class and peasant class of France were exploited by the Bourbons. It was unfortunate, Father Coughlin said, that the clergy of France became divided, some supporting the Bourbons and others supporting the radical leaders of the exploited classes, with scarcely a handful campaigning for a true solution of the French nation's difficulties.

Mob Demanded Equality

It was the policy of the radical leaders to amalgamate or "unionize" the poor, the laborer and the peasant in a mammoth "vertical" movement. These leaders appealed to the populace with the slogan of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." Eventually there came the Reign of Terror. Class war reddened with blood the waters of the Seine. The sharp knife of the guillotine beat a constant stacatto upon the necks of every suspect Bourbon or capitalist.

Then, as the voices of the mob were raised in triumph, there arose the demand for equality.

Father Coughlin then showed from history how this vertical movement set out to establish equalitarianism. The Christian religion, he said, does not believe in equalitarianism, for the reason that men are not born equal, nor do they live equal, nor do they die equal.

The French Revolution, although economic at the outset, and a vertical protest against Bourbonism, evolved into a political movement at the end.

C. I. O. Following Same Unsound Line

Father Coughlin's lecture pointed out how this same course is being pursued by the C. I. O. The C. I. O., with its idea of vertical unionism, or one-big-unionism — though justified in its revolt against the abuses of modern capitalism—is basically unsound, from a psychological viewpoint, in its method.

Here is the reason:

No more than an approximate 25 per cent of the laboring men in mass production are skilled craftsmen, such as carpenters, toolmakers or diemakers. Seventy-five per cent are simply laborers.

With an equal vote, this 75 per cent of the laborers, while they profess at the beginning to recognize the superiority of the 25 per cent of skilled craftsmen, eventually will demand equality. The mere fact that they have the power of ballots seems to prove to them that through the agency of a ballot **they can vote not only equal rights but equal pay to all.**

Vertical Unions Dream of Equality

Vertical unions, according to Father Coughlin, are necessarily linked with equality. According to his view, that is one reason—if not the major reason—why Pope Pius is opposed to the sole existence of verticalism in the ranks of labor.

Minorities must be protected. The skilled craftsmen are the minorities.

(Continued on Page 10)

Social Justice Is Kind Gift at Christmas

The management of SOCIAL JUSTICE is aiming at a total circulation of half a million by Christmas. Since Father Coughlin canceled his radio broadcasts there has come to him from all corners of the nation a great wave of support in the form of new subscribers. It is now recognized that if the great principles of social justice are to be brought to the attention of an increasing number of Americans the work must be done through the columns of this weekly review.

We want a million subscribers by next spring, but we want 500,000 by Christmas—only two months away.

Our **"KNOW AMERICA"** Contest is proving a powerful agent in the getting of new subscribers, but there are yet many readers who have not entered. Since each contestant will send in a new subscription, the Contest will show a neat increase on our circulation books, but the management wishes every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE to enter the Contest while there is yet time.

In today's Contest announcement the idea is put forward of having the names of friends or relations sent in with Contest solutions—as a Christmas present. It would be hard to find a more intellectual gift for a friend during this Yuletide season than a year's subscription to a weekly which carries the humane message of Father Coughlin. And each new subscriber or reader will aid that much more in the spread of social justice in our country which at present needs it so much.

Do this: Enter the Contest this week and qualify under the rules by subscribing for SOCIAL JUSTICE for a friend—for Christmas. You are free to indicate whether or not you wish our Contest Editor to inform your friend that you are responsible for his receiving the weekly.

See what this move on your part now could do for you. You can be adjudged winner of the Grand Prize of $2,750.00 as easily as any other contestant. You can win the Second Prize of $1,250.00, the Third Prize of $500.00, the Fourth Prize of $200.00, or any one of the remaining 331 cash awards. You can win—if you enter.

The task of spreading social justice is a pleasant one for every follower of Father Coughlin. **Now, more than ever before, the cause needs your energetic co-operation.**

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

NATIONAL WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Forgotten Men

ALF LANDON of Kansas recently pulled himself out of the discard. Herbert Hoover pulled himself out of the discard some time ago.

These two renovated Republicans are rising to expose their differences of opinion to the American people at precisely the time when the country wants and needs an intelligent and unified opposition to the decaying New Deal.

No one ever had a harsh or even an unkind word for Alf Landon. The worst that can be said about him (and unfortunately the best) is that he is uninspired and uninspiring.

Many and very harsh words have been said about Herbert Hoover, and whether or not they were deserved, their stigma still attaches to him—nationally.

Both of these discarded politicians, however, are still ambitious; both are angling for positions of influence in the affairs of the Republican party and the nation.

In view of the new crisis which already threatens our country and our free institutions, sheer, unreasoning ambition on the part of any man is, to say the least, un-patriotic and it may well prove to be disastrous.

There is sound reason to believe that the overmhelming vote for President Roosevelt in the 1936 election, which was imposing enough to be distorted by him into a great mandate to do anything under the sun, was made up in substantial part by voters who, while they were gravely uneasy about the policies of the New Deal, just couldn't bring themselves to vote for a Republican candidate without conviction or program.

Landon, in the opinion of many sane people, contributed almost as heavily to the great mandate of 1936 as did Roosevelt.

It should be remembered by the erstwhile powers of the Republican party that that party is primarily the property of the people. Since third parties do not and cannot have the prestige, the machinery or the patronage to compete effectively with the two old parties, it is now more than ever the duty of the Republican leaders to make their party available to the people who want to cast their votes against the bureaucracy, the duplicity and the growing autocracy of the New Deal.

Both Landon and Hoover will make that impossible.

The rank and file of the people who would vote against the New Deal in the vital congressional elections of 1938 and in the fateful presidential election of 1940 are, to say the least, uninspired by Mr. Landon and they are antagonized by Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Roosevelt no doubt smiles that mandate-making smile as he hears Landon pussy-footing over the radio one week and Hoover theorizing over the radio the next week, while the marginal 10-million voters who will necessarily decide the future of the nation, care not a cent what either Landon or Hoover has to say.

Are the intelligent people, who oppose the New Deal to the last ditch, going to let these two failures of yesterday block the union of the 10 million, whose eyes have been opened since November 3, 1936, with the 17 million who never believed that you can do the "right thing the wrong way"?

A deluge of letters to the Republican National Committee, protesting the resurrection of the repudiated might be effective in clearing the way for an opposition leader for whom every thinking American can vote.

Wanted: A Program

THE program of the New Deal, not as it was stated in the party platforms which have been desecrated, but as it reveals itself in the workings of the New Dealers, is a hodge-podge of dangerous experiments (or dabblings) which can be summed up only under the heading of demagoguery and bureaucracy.

The demagoguery was carefully designed to get votes. It consisted of extravagant promises of anything and everything that might appeal to the class consciousness of the various desperate elements which made the New Deal possible.

The bureaucracy was just as carefully designed to perpetuate in office the interests and individuals who have been the real beneficiaries of the reign of the New Deal.

It will be recalled that President Roosevelt was elected at a time when the banking structure of the nation was tottering, when people were losing their homes, their savings and their insurance policies because the banking system didn't keep its trust with the public and because the money and credit system of the nation impeded rather than aided the transacion of the people's business.

President Roosevelt promised to clean up the banking system and to make the dollar honest. In 1932 that was the popular way to talk.

The fact that, since his election, the government has borrowed billions of fictitious dollars from the banks which the government put back on their feet, and the fact that the American people will work for untold years to pay, in real money, the interest on those billions of fountain-pen dollars, prove that Mr. Roosevelt's fulminations against the banks and the money changers was not part of a program to be worked out, but a stroke of demagoguery to get votes.

When Mr. Roosevelt was running for office in 1932, millions of men and women were out of work and facing starvation. Mr. Roosevelt promised to take care of them —no one was to go hungry, unclad, unhoused. That was the popular way to talk in those days.

After his election, the unemployed were put to work at less than a living wage, paid with money borrowed on interest-bearing bonds, and put to work largely at efforts which did not add to the wealth of the nation.

The roll of the dolesters rose until it was at its height just before the New Deal came back to the people for re-election.

After the "great mandate" of 1936 was given, the public employment folded up like a tent. The dolesters are now living in tents in increasing numbers. They are again facing hunger and cold and nakedness. There is no place for them in industry, for business is declining and unemployment is on the increase.

In short, the New Deal was based not on a carefully integrated program—but upon a demogogic drive for votes and a determination to build a bureaucracy.

In this trend of reasoning there is another suggestion for the Republican party and those who can and should take over its leadership.

What this country needs more than anything else (besides an inspired and inspiring leader of the opposition) is a program which faces the facts and gives some promise of being carried out as laid down in advance. In that need lies the duty and the opportunity of the Republican party.

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

NONE of the experts seem to know just what cause or combination of causes accounts for the recent demoralization of the stock market.

Read the opinions of those who know what it's all about and you will find as many answers as there are experts.

Or rather, don't read them if you don't want to be confused to the extent that you forget that theory of your own which was based on common sense.

That's right, your common sense explanation of what has gone wrong with our brand New Deal utopianism is as good as that of the experts, for in view of the fact that they are all in disagreement and therefore do not glow with the saving truth, your common sense judgment may be the soundest after all.

At least, you agree with the one obvious point in which even the experts concur (all except the New Deal experts). They all agree that the thing basically wrong with recovery — therefore business — therefore the stock market—therefore virtually everything else —is a general lack of confidence in the future.

In arriving at the same conclusion, by the route of common sense, you agree with the dominant expert opinion and therefore you yourself, can qualify, in some degree at least, as an expert.

There's a thought which should bolster your self-confidence—which should banish your customary feeling of clownishness in expressing or even having, an opinion on the deeper, more complex affairs of our national life.

(Incidentally, did it ever occur to you that you and 40 or 50 million other Americans must have reasonbly sound opinions on all such matters if even the fiction of democracy is to survive in this last resort of individual freedom—our country?)

At any rate, when the experts fall out, the inexpert are entitled to a hearing.

The inexpert agree unanimously that this nation, its people, its business, its everything, are suffering from a lack of confidence in the future.

* * *

The cost of living is skyrocketing under the new Utopianism, even as it did at regular intervals under the old predatory regime of the rugged individualists.

Coolidge and Hoover meant soaring prices. Roosevelt, we are finding, means soaring prices. The old order and the new have this striking similarity.

Because the cost of living is

(Continued on Page 10)

Textbook Used by Priests Quotes Pope Inaccurately

Dr. Von Nell - Breuning Is Choice of Some Catholic Economists; His Book Reviewed

The erudite German scholar, Oswald Von Nell-Breuning, published a book in 1936 entitled "Reorganization of Social Economy."

This book develops and explains the social encyclical of Pius XI. It has many excellent features but is sadly lacking in information in several departments as one gathers from internal evidence.

This is the text book which is being used by the nouveau-entrants in the battle between Christianity against modern capitalism on the right extreme and Communism on the left extreme.

Author Attempts Interpretation

An important excerpt from the book is here printed, entitled "Credit —The Lifeblood of Business":

"As the highest degree of economic domination the Pope conceives FINANCE CAPITALISM where economic enterprises habitually operate on a credit basis and are wholly dependent on credit. The credit is obtained from banks. The more the arrangement of credits becomes concentrated in the hands of a few banks, the greater becomes the dependency of those to whom credit is extended. The occurrences contemporary with the publication of the Encyclical QUADRAGESIMO ANNO (the collapse of the Oesterreichische Creditanstalt, May 11, 1929; bankruptcy of the Danatbank, July 13, 1931; **and the following credit crisis leading to the dissolution of the Kreuger concerns), have shown that these apparently omnipotent financial institutions are dependent upon the saving public, or capitalists, who entrust their money to them. If they lose confidence and demand the return of their money in order to keep it in custody, or to invest it in their own enterprises, then the largest banks break down and the most daring of them are among the first to fall.** Nevertheless, the fact remains that productive enterprises — farming as well as industry, commerce, and traffic — has come to be unbearably dependent upon financial capital and its captains. **The Pope speaks of 'those** who, because they hold and control money, are able to govern credit, and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying, so to speak, the lifeblood to the entire economic body, and grasping, as it were, in their hands the very soul of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will.' **This is probably the sharpest passage of the entire Encyclical. But nevertheless, there should be no attempt to misconstrue it. It describes a condition which is technically called finance-capitalism, in common language, plutocracy.** This condition is rejected as a malformation, because it means economic disorganization and a wrong distribution of power. **The passage does not contain any accusations directed against human beings, and makes no statement concerning the use of power, good or bad, by those who have it.** This the Pope does in a different connection. Here, however, the object is to characterize a FAULT OF THE SYSTEM WHICH MAIMS our modern capitalistic economy, and for the removal of which we must strive."

Note the inaccuracies in this admittedly "sharpest passage of the entire Encyclical."

95 Per Cent of Money Created!

The reverend author says that "these apparently omnipotent financial institutions are dependent upon the saving public, or capitalists, who entrust money to them. If they lose confidence and demand the return of their money in order to keep it in custody, or to invest it into their own enterprises, then the largest banks break down and the most daring of them are among the first to fall."

That is an absurd inaccuracy.

The large financial monopolies do not depend more than 5 per cent upon the depositing public! Every high school child knows that these great central banks **create their own money out of nothing to the extent of 95 per cent of the existing money** in most countries, including the United States.

This undeniable fact is admitted by the bankers themselves and specifically by Mr. Eccles in his testimony before the congressional Finance and Banking Committee.

Mr. Eccles' words on this subject (and he is the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board) are as follows: **"In purchasing offerings of government bonds, the banking system as a whole creates new money, or bank deposits.** When the banks buy a billion dollars of government bonds as they are offered—and you have to consider the banking system as a unit—the banks credit the deposit account of the treasury with a billion dollars. They debit their government bond account a billion dollars, or they actually create, by a bookkeeping entry, a billion dollars." (Hearings before a sub-committee on Banking and Currency, U. S. Senate. S. 1715 and House of Representatives, H.R. 5357, Page 399, 74th Congress, First Session, Banking Act of 1935.)

Knows Little About Money

There is no reply that Nell-Breuning or any of his disciples can make to this testimony which was given under oath by the highest authority in the United States.

In fact, Von Nell-Breuning does not know much about money although he is very expert in moral theology. Nor does he know that the private creation of money to the extent of billions of dollars plays a prominent part in the social reconstruction encyclical of Pius XI.

This is the modern capitalism or plutocracy against which Father Coughlin has inveighed for years, and of which many of his contemporaries plead ignorance. Some of them go so far as to say that Pius XI has **"said nothing in his encyclical about money."**

Nell-Breuning also says in the above lengthy excerpt: "The passage does not contain any accusation directed against human beings, and makes no statement concerning use of power, good or bad, by those who have it."

The Pope Had Persons in Mind

Again this reverend clergyman is inaccurate. We quote the definite words employed by Pius XI about both power and money:

"It is evident that in our days not alone is wealth accumulated, but immense power and despotic economic domination are concentrated in the hands of a few, **and that these few are frequently not the owners, but only** the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure.

"This power becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, **because they hold and control money,** are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying, so to speak, the lifeblood to the entire economic body, and **grasping, as it were, in their hands the very soul of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will."**

The papal words specifically point to persons and are sufficient to contradict the statements of Dr. Nell-Breuning.

Clergymen throughout the United States are being invited to attend schools officially set up in many dioceses. In some instances the Nell-Breuning text book is prescribed for the priest students.

Clergymen who have had no chance to study economics and who, unfortunately, are liable to assimilate error from the "Reorganization of Social Economy" by Nell-Breuning, need to be warned of these inaccuracies.

Prof. Frommelt's Advice to Young Success Seekers

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the third in a series of vocational articles by Prof. H. A. Frommelt of Marquette University.

On account of conditions which provide more "must" copy than there is possibly room for in the 16 pages available for any one edition, the Youth Page this week co-operates with the office emergency.

The editors of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** warmly appreciate the scores of intelligent and earnest letters from young readers telling us that the idea of a practical page for young minds did not misfire.

Prof. Frommelt, too, is in receipt of many letters from young readers encouraged and helped by his words of success counsel and his inspiring discussion of the metal trades. Further trades related to this important branch of industry will be continued next week.

The Melter in a Foundry Is the Real Iron Maker

We are still, if you will recall, discussing the trades that make up what we have chosen to call the metal manufacturing industries. The foundry trades, such as molder and coremaker that we have already considered are, quite naturally, related closely to three skilled and important trades. These we will refer to as "The Melter," "The Furnace Man" and "The Open Hearth Furnace Operator"—three trades that have to do with the melting and preparing the metal which the molder pours into the molds and from which iron and steel castings come.

Let us confine our attention for the moment to the melter, that very essential individual who can operate a cupola with hundreds of tons of metal as skillfully as a proud chef can manipulate a pot of precious ingredients of royal proportions and taste. He can so direct this huge chemical laboratory in violent action that the percentages of carbon for example in the cast iron, will not vary more than a small fraction of 1 per cent.

The Melter Is An Iron Maker

If it were desired to create a symbol for this great cast iron industry, no better one could be selected than that of the melter, in black skull cap, peering into the white-hot interior of an open-hearth furnace through his blackened spectacles. He is at the bottom of this industry. It is he who actually makes the cast iron as it is used in the cylinder block for example, of your automobile. Others merely polish, cut and finish the metal that comes from his cupola.

This artist, for that he really is, charges pig iron, coke and limestone into the cupola and by the most skillfull manipulation of the furnace he can produce a product that is so finely proportioned as to meet any demands laid down by modern industry. The cast iron that goes into the making of a freight car wheel is an entirely different kind of cast iron from that necessary in the engine of your car. He can not only produce these irons as demanded but he can foretell with almost prophetic foresight the exact kind of cast iron his furnace will produce under various operating conditions.

Skill Is Marvel To Outsiders

The melter is a foreman over a group of men operating one or more furnaces. Just under the melter in rank and skill, comes as a rule the first helper or melter's assistant. The other furnace men are usually semi-skilled laborers. In shops operating many furnaces, this organization is sometimes varied.

The melter exhibits a degree of skill in his trade that is simply astounding to the layman. A melter can by merely looking at a piece of cast iron name the percentage of carbon to a fraction of a per cent. The laboratory technician can do no better with his delicate instruments and balances.

Of course the work of the melter is strenuous. It is not a job for the weakling or the dandy. Here we are dealing with the qualities that go to make up a real man in every sense of the word, one who has strength, courage, steadiness of hand and mind and a quick and perceiving eye. The melter is subject to the extremes of heat and cold and at times is called upon to work to the limit of physical endurance, but never, of course, continuously. If these are disadvantages they must be weighed against work that is full of interest and a certain independence seldom granted other tradesmen. He is a valuable cog in the industrial machine and that value is readily recognized.

Trade Is Learned On the Job

An apprenticeship is the best way of learning this trade, as indeed, it is for any trade. The beginner must work in and around a furnace, first as a helper charging the cupola (bringing the pig iron, limestone and coke to the furnace), then as a helper to the melter and, finally, as a melter under the skilled and steady direction of an older head. Study of metals, chemistry and other important subjects must go hand in hand with this learning process but the main ingredient is actual experience.

Before concluding this conference we will lay out a schedule of work as we have for the other trades already considered.

Probably the outstanding feature of the melter trade is the opportunity it offers for steady work and advancement. Since there are comparatively few competent melters, you need never worry much regarding your job, once you have thoroughly learned the trade. Moreover, if you are willing to continue your studying and reading about your work, you may be able to advance to positions as superintendent of a shop. In fact, one of the short cuts to becoming a superintendent of a cast iron foundry is over the melter-metallurgist route.

Calls for Strength And a Good Eye

If you are interested in this trade ask yourself the following questions: Am I physically strong and rugged to stand up under this work? Can I make decisions instantly and with a judgment that hits the bulls eye every time? Is my color sight perfect? (You will need to distinguish temperatures by the slightest change in the color of a flame.) There are other qualifications but for the time being if you can answer these with a definite yes we will then continue the discussion with you personally and individually.

You will be interested to know that a schedule of experience such as the following will be necessary if you wish thoroughly to learn this trade of melting cast iron: (The following is a four-year program, based on a 40-hour week):

Melter helper	**1200 Hours**
Labor helper	**1200 Hours**
Laboratory helper	**1200 Hours**
Molder and coremaker helper	**1200 Hours**
Assistant melter (under superintendent)	**1200 Hours**
Melter	**2320 Hours**
TOTAL	**8320 Hours**

Apprenticeship Part of Contract

These are the essentials of the necessary experience for the making of a good smelter. They will vary depending upon the size and kind of foundry under consideration.

If possible such a schedule should be made part of a contract with the employer — a contract that is usually referred to as an apprenticeship. The foundries with a good reputation, not only for castings but also for their personnel relations, now provide such training opportunities for young men.

A formal apprenticeship also includes a schedule of studies, part of which is generally provided for by the employer. Classes are held on specified hours and days during the working week, sometimes in the company classroom, sometimes in the local community trade, or vocational school.

The ambitious young man who is looking forward to the trade of melter as a life-work will busy himself with evening and extension courses that should include such subjects as:

Metallurgy
Metallography
Heat Treating
Chemistry
English
Shop Economics
Shop Arithmetic

How can you tell that you should take up melting as a vocation? Meditate on the points we have given you in this conference, discuss this trade with those of your older friends who are acquainted with this industry and in whom you have confidence, and answer the questions we have already given you. If your examination up to this point is favorable then, finally, apply to some reputable employer for an apprenticeship which includes a three months probationary or trial period. At the end of that time both you and your employer will know the answer as to your fitness for this interesting and important trade of melter.

Message to Councils

7. I Believe in the Restoration to Congress of Its Sole Right to Coin And Regulate the Value of Money

8. I Believe in Maintaining the Cost Of Living on an Even Keel

CONTINUING our discussion of the sixteen principles of Social Justice, we now come to the seventh and eighth.

People sometimes comment on the fact that social justice has no practical program for transposing its principles into the field of concrete action.

Rather, therefore, than continue in a theoretical vein, we offer here a practical program for converting these two basic principles into action.

We submit for the reader's consideration the Banking and Monetary Control Act, which was submitted to Congress for 1935.

The bill was not accepted because it sought to correct a rotten, unsound system. Instead, the Banking Bill, which was passed in 1935, "crystallized in a large measure and perpetuated and exaggerated what is to day the worst monetary banking system in the world," according to Robert Hemphill, a financial authority who testified before the Banking and Currency Committee.

The bill which Social Justice recommends is the following, known as the "Banking and Monetary Control Act of 1935," often referred to as the Prosperity Bill of 1935. It is just as applicable today:

"A bill to destroy want in the midst of plenty; to enable the people of this nation to enjoy its wealth without resorting to unconstitutional methods; to provide for the orderly distribution of the abundance with which a Beneficent Creator has blessed us; **to restore the prices of property to just and equitable levels; to increase the prices of agricultural products to a point where they will yield the cost of production plus a fair profit to the farmer;** to enable the Congress to provide through legislation **a living and just annual wage to every laborer willing and capable of working; to repay debts with dollars of equal value; to lift in part the burden of taxation;** and for other purposes.

"Whereas the Constitution of the United States in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 5 provides that **Congress shall have the right to coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins,** and

"Whereas the present practice of issuing book credits by commercial banks, and transferring the title of said credits by check, provide a supplementary medium of exchange, abrogating the said Constitutional provision and establishing a separate, private and independent monetary system, and

Would Create Bank of U. S. A.

"Whereas the permanent welfare of the people and the protection of the economic life of the nation rest in part on a monetary system wholly subject to the control of Congress, which will promote the interests of agriculture and labor, of industry, trade, commerce, and finance, for economic well-being of all citizens by the maintenance of price levels which will avoid excessive inflation or disastrous deflation and which will protect the national credit and currency of the world's markets;

"Now, therefore, be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled

"Section 1. That there is hereby created a central bank, which shall be known **as the Bank of the United States of America.**

"Section 2. The Bank of the U. S. A., so created, shall be the agency of the Congress of the United States to issue the money of the United States, to control the value thereof, and the value of foreign monies, and it shall be the custodian of all monetary stocks and of all monies, and of all the public credit of the United States. It shall be the custodian of the reserve funds of all banks, banking institutions and banking firms of the United States and Territories. It shall be the fiscal agent of the United States government.

"Section 3. (a) There is hereby created a governing board of the Bank of the U. S. A. which shall be known as the Board of Directors of the Bank of the U. S. A. which shall be the monetary authority of the government of the United States. The Board of Directors of the Bank of the U. S. A. shall be composed of one representative from each state, chosen by the people thereof for a period of 12 years. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided by lot equally into six classes; the seats of the directors of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; the seats of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; the fourth class at the expiration of the eighth year; the fifth class at the expiration of the tenth year; the sixth class at the expiration of the twelfth year; so that one-sixth may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, the chief executive of the state affected may make the temporary appointment until the next general election to fill the vacancy. The Board of Directors shall choose from among their own number an executive committee consisting of seven members and including a governor and vice-governor selected by a majority of the 48 directors. The salary of each director shall be the same salary as that of an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. They shall not during their term of office hold any direct or indirect financial interest in any bank, banking institution, banking firm, financial institution, or in any firm or corporation as stockholder, director, or officer either in the United States or in any foreign country. The board of directors shall assemble on the first Monday in December and remain on duty for at least nine months out of each year; a majority shall constitute a quorum to do business; it may determine the rules for its proceedings; and Congress may, with a concurrency of two-thirds expel a member. No director shall, during the term for which he is elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States or of the states or territorial possessions, nor shall he be a member of either House of Congress. Upon attaining the age of 70 years, each director must retire, but with an annual pension equal to two-thirds of the annual salary granted him for the rest of his natural life. Any director shall be eligible for re-election.

Provides for True Financial Democracy

Here is a true financial democracy. Forty-eight directors to manage this government-owned bank, one director elected from each state!

What a contrast with the present privately-owned Federal Reserve Bank dominated by a small group of banker-minded men who have proven by the most eloquent testimony of facts—unemployment, industrial stagnation, poverty, concentrated wealth, frozen credit, inadequate currency, wholesale bankruptcy, sinful want and many others—that all their so-called knowledge of banking and political economy has been inefficient, unsound and hostile to the best interests of the people at large.

Hitherto, bankers have operated the Federal Reserve Banks solely for the profit of bankers. This central bank would be operated democratically for the profit of the American people; operated by men of your choice, operated so that the financial district of a nation can no longer take advantage of the industrial or agricultural sections of the nation. This article of the bill sounds the death-knell of plutocratic exploitation and the beginning of democratic financial liberty.

"Section 3. (b) The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Governors of the Bank of the U. S. A.

"Section 3. (c) The members of the Federal Reserve Bank Board at the time of the passage of this Act, shall serve as members of the Board of Governors of the Bank of the U. S. A. until their successors are elected and qualify, as herein specified.

"Section 4. (a) The Board of Governors of the Bank of the U. S. A. is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such executive officers, examiners, economists and other experts as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this Act, without regard to provisions of other laws applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employes of the United States; and, in addition thereto, the Board may, subject to the civil service laws, appoint further officers and employes as in their judgment may be necessary, and fix their salaries in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Would Set Up State Branches

"Section 4. (b) The Board of Directors of the Bank of the U. S. A. shall have its office in Washington, District of Columbia, but it shall establish branch offices in each state of the United States and in its territories and possessions, and may establish branches and appoint agents elsewhere than in the United States as may be necessary or convenient for the purpose of this Act, and shall formulate policies and regulations for the management of the branch offices and agencies. Branch officies shall be designated by states, as New York Branch, Bank of the U. S. A., Illinois Branch, Bank of the U. S. A. and so forth.

"Section 5. (a) After the passage of this Act, all currency to be issued shall be United States Bank notes of similar form, size and denomination to the present Federal Reserve Bank notes or such other denominations as may be determined by the Board of Governors of the Bank of the U. S. A. which said Bank notes shall be in all respects the obligations of the United States and shall be full legal tender at face value for all debts and dues, public and private.

"Section 5. (b) Within one year from the passage of this act, all present Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve Bank notes, National Bank notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, treasury notes of 1890, and United States notes issued and outstanding, shall be recalled, and those turned in for redemption shall be retired and destroyed, and the United States Bank notes herein provided shall be issued in exchange, it being the purpose of this law to substitute the United States Bank notes herein provided for all other forms of paper currency of the United States.

Agent of Congress To Issue Money

"Section 6. In the exercise of its jurisdiction as agent of the Congress of the United States to issue money and to control the value thereof, the Executive Board of the Bank of the U. S. A. may from time to time order and direct the Treasurer of the United States to engrave or cause to be engraved, and to print or cause to be printed, United States Bank notes as provided in this Act, in such quantities and denominations as the said Board may deem necessary, and to hold the said United States Bank notes subject to further order of the said Board.

"Section 7. Upon receipt of directions or instructions or orders from the Executive Board, duly authenticated in such manner as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors, the Treasurer of the United States shall execute the said directions, instructions, or orders forthwith, by engraving, printing and disposing of the United States Bank notes as specified in said duly authenticated directions, instructions, or orders, and the said duly authenticated directions, instructions, or orders shall at all times be considered and construed to be the direct acts of the Congress of the United States, through its duly authorized agent, the Bank of the U. S. A.

Would Take Over Federal Reserve

"Section 8. (a) Immediately upon the passage of this Act, the Bank of the U. S. A. is hereby authorized and directed forthwith to purchase the capital stock of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and branches, and agencies thereof, and to pay to the

(Continued on Page 7)

You Can Understand

The money bill which is printed on this page is entirely within the scope of the readers' understanding. Despite many warnings which we have received to refrain from attempting to print and explain it, because it was said that the American people are too dense to comprehend such language, we have disregarded such an insulting appreciation of your ability. We know better than our critics realize that the silken veil of deceitful mystery has been torn from the ugly face of banking.

We know from thousands upon thousands of your letters that you fully understand how a banker manufactures money through the agency of a fountain pen. You understand that this credit, or check book money, is loaned to the borrower and that the borrower is expected to repay the legalized counterfeiter with currency money which does not exist.

You well appreciate that this check book money controlled by the bankers has been substituted for our national currency to such an extent that at least 90 per cent of all business is transacted with it. You are not ignorant that you, the taxpayers, through your federal government have been borrowing this fiction of money at interest, to feed the poor, to stabilize the bread lines, to borrow ourselves out of debt in an emergency which was profitable for the bankers who always loaned ten times more than they possessed.

You will never forget what happened to so-called **demand deposits** which, when the veil of secrecy was lifted, **proved to be nothing more than loans which you had made to the bankers**—loans which millions of depositors sought in vain to regain. This knowledge can never be taken from you despite every effort by propaganda to gloss over these facts and persuade you to support a system of finance which more than all things else is responsible for the plight in which our nation finds itself.

We present once more this constitutional bill for your study. The coinage and regulation of the nation's money is a constitutional function of Congress which private profiteers have prevented from functioning. The coinage of an honest national debt-free currency, and a regulation by government of the purchasing power of the dollar—and consequently control of the cost of living—both go to the very heart of recovery. Unless these two principles are put into action without further delay, the whole hope for social justice in America will fail. Some parts of them—it is too much to hope for all—are to be discussed in the halls of Congress in the approaching session. Be prepared, therefore, to discuss them intelligently.

Message to Councils... Continued

(Continued from Page 6)

owners thereof of the United States Bank notes, as hereinafter provided, the paid-in value of said stock with all lawful increments to the date of purchase.

"Section 8. (b) All member banks of the Federal Reserve System are hereby required and directed to deliver forthwith to the Bank of the U. S. A. all the stock of the said Federal Reserve Banks owned or controlled by them, together with any and all claims of any kind or nature in and to the capital assets of the said Federal Reserve Banks, it being the intention of this Act to vest in the government of the United States the absolute and unconditional ownership of the said Federal Reserve Banks.

"Section 9. Immediately upon the purchase of the stock of any Federal Reserve Bank by the Bank of the U. S. A. as herein provided, the said Federal Reserve Bank shall immediately become the branch of the Bank of the U. S. A. and subject to every respect to the jurisdiction of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the U. S. A. as provided herein, and the terms of the officers of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank shall immediately cease and terminate; provided, however, that the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the said Federal Reserve Bank and all the executive officers or employes, shall continue to perform all their customary duties and obligations in the operation of said Federal Reserve Bank until their successors shall be appointed by the elected Board of Directors of the Bank of the U. S. A.

"Section 10. (a) All individuals, firms, associations, or corporations engaged in the business of banking as defined by law and among other things receiving deposits of money or credit from the citizens or firms, corporations, or associations of any state and transferring or transporting said money or credit or the title thereto to other banks or individuals, firms, associations, or corporations of any other state or states or territories of the United States are hereby declared to be engaged in interstate commerce, and as such are subject to the federal jurisdiction of the Bank of the U. S. A. and all the provisions of this Act.

100 Per Cent Reserve Called For

"Section 10. (b) Within one year after the passage of this Act, all banking institutions under the jurisdiction of the Bank of the U. S. A. shall be required to keep on deposit with the Bank of the U. S. A., United States Bank notes herein provided for 10 percentum of its deposits which are subject to check and payable on demand, and shall be required to keep on hand and in its vaults an additional 20 percentum of its deposits subject to check and on demand; and, in addition thereto, it shall keep within its vaults the further sum equal to 5 percentum upon all savings or investment deposits commonly known as 'time' deposits.

"Section 10. (c) Each year after the passage of this Act the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States shall raise the percentage of reserves behind the demand deposits of all banks under its jurisdiction to a point deemed practical; provided that gradually and reasonably in the course of years the total reserves shall equal 100 per cent of all demand deposits.

"Section 10. (d) For the purpose of creating the lawful money reserve hereinabove required, the Bank of the U. S. A. shall purchase from banks, and from individuals in the United States, bonds of the United States Government.

Would Control Foreign Exchange

"Section 11. The Bank of the United States shall purchase or sell gold, silver, foreign exchange instrumentalities, or the obligations of foreign governments, in the financial markets of the United States, at such times and in such quantities as in its discretion may appear to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, namely, to regulate the value of money in the United States and of foreign nations.

"Section 12. (a) The Bank of the U. S. A. shall have jurisdiction over and shall control and supervise all banking institutions whatsoever of the United States and territories thereof and possessions, subject to law, and shall have the power to prescribe such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the law as it may deem desirable for the safe and proper conduct of the banks and banking institutions within its jurisdiction.

"Section 12. (b) The Comptroller of the Currency and all officers of the government of the United States, exercising any supervisory powers or duties over the banks of the United States, or any of them, shall carry out and perform such rules and regulations for the conduct of banks and banking institutions in the United States or territories thereof or possessions as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Bank of the U. S. A. through its duly designated officers.

Record Statistics On Living Costs

"Section 13. Directly upon the passage of this Act, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor shall be transferred to the Bank of the U. S. A. and such bureau shall thereafter be under the supervision of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the U. S. A. The statistical department of the present Federal Reserve Board, together with the statistical department of the Comptroller of the Currency, and together with the statistical department of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Treasurer of the United States, shall be consolidated with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the name of the consolidated bureau and departments shall be the Bureau of the United States Statistics. The duties of said bureau, in addition to all those now prescribed by law, shall be to collect, assemble and analyze authentic data, for the purpose of determining the true and correct relation of the total amount of money in actual circulation, including both currency and credit money commonly called demand deposits, to prices, wages, industry and commerce, the standard of living, employment and unemployment, to the end that the Board of the Directors of the Bank of the U. S. A. and the Executive Board thereof may scientifically and accurately determine the rate at which progressive additions to the stock of circulating money, both currency and credit, must be made to maintain an even and stable purchasing power, and to promote a constantly rising standard of living for the people of this nation, unlimited except by the extent of natural resources and the willingness of the people to work.

"Section 14. It shall be mandatory upon the Board of Directors of the Bank of the U. S. A. and the Executive Board thereof to provide such stable purchasing power of money and such equitable price levels, first, by the progressive purchase of the bonds of the United States and the building of the reserves behind demand deposits, and further, if necessary, by increasing the money in circulation by paying the extraordinary and then the ordinary expenses of government by currency issue until the average commodity price level reaches the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1926, and until the Board of Directors of the Bank of the U. S. A. may determine a true and equitable price level to succeed that of 1926, which price level should be not less than to enable agriculture to operate at a reasonable profit.

"Section 15. The Board of Directors of the Bank of the U. S. A. shall recommend to Congress the retirement through taxation of such excesses of currency as may be necessary.

"Section 16. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

"Section 17. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the remainder of this Act or the application of such provisions to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

"Section 18. This Act shall take effect January 1, 1938, or sooner by proclamation of the President.

"Section 19. This Act may be cited as the Banking and Monetary Control Act of 1935."

Quo Vadis?

From a radio address by Father Coughlin, delivered in 1935.

"Where are you going?" you ask me.

This question, so tradition tells us, was once asked of Christ by a timid Apostle who was fleeing from the persecutions of Nero: **"I am going to Rome, to be crucified again."**

With this as my guide, I must realize that whatever stand I take may win for me only social crucifixion. I have reiterated that I am not in politics. I am seeking no office, nor am I ambitious to serve in any branch of government. **Mine is simply the task to teach the truth as I know it, being no respecter of persons, but being no traitor to principles.**

"Where are you going?"

The end is not important, if on my way, I teach the truth, desiring to impose not a single thought, determined to expose our social wrongs and propose their Christian cures.

THE ARROW THAT SLAYS THE EAGLE IS WINGED WITH ITS OWN FEATHER.
—OLD GERMAN PROVERB—
TOTALITARIAN NATIONALISM
THE CHURCHES' INDIFFERENCE TO FREEDOM
THE CHURCH
LOHERR

—Indiana Catholic Record.

"What Happens When the Church Fails to Uphold Freedom

Msgr. Ryan Says Fall Broadcast Was 'Prevented'

(Continued from Page 1)

of better times. But they do agree that another depression is not impossible. The other group is outright in claims that another depression is on the way.

"I am inclined to agree with the first. Another depression is not impossible because we still do not have a desired distribution of our nation's wealth. Too much is going into banks for investment purposes. Not enough is going to the working man for the purchase of consumers' goods.

Communist Peril Exaggerated

"Concerning Communism there has recently occurred much loose talk, much expression of fear, much ignorance, much confusion of thought and many unjust accusations. The number of Communists in the United States is exaggerated beyond all plausibility. As a matter of fact, the number of enrolled members of the Communist party in this country is only about 40,000.

"We ought also to have patience with the radicalism of some of the subordinate officials of the new unions. Sympathetic criticism will be much more effective than drastic denunciation. Finally, we should not be misled by anti-union organizations which utter high sounding phrases about 'the right to work.' What they really mean is the right to use various forms of coercion in order to keep the workers out of the unions.

"Let us have no traffic with industrial vigilantes."

Council Leader Exposes Fake Campaign Card

Eric Arlt, temporary secretary and organizer of Social Justice Councils in Baltimore and vicinity requests publication of the following statement:

It was brought to my attention that numerous members of Social Justice Councils in Maryland are receiving letters through the mail containing cards with the following inscription:

He stands for the right of the people
For
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND
Eric Arlt
of
Baltimore County
UNION PARTY
General Election, Tues., Nov. 8, 1938
Polls open 6 A. M. Vote Early

As I had never been approached by the Union Party with any offers to run for the governorship or any other political office, I immediately got in touch with the office of Mr. George Iverson, National Committeeman of the Union Party of Maryland. In the absence of Mr. Iverson who is out of town at present, I sought information regarding these cards from his secretary. She registered the greatest surprise and assured me that they did not originate in the Union Party headquarters.

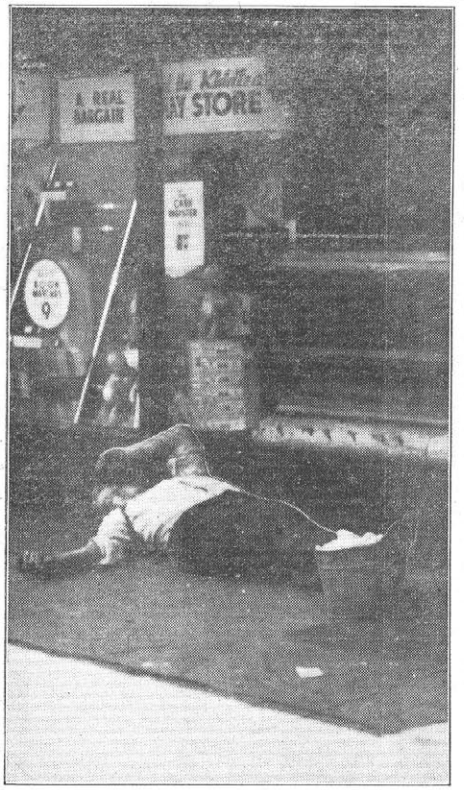
I wish, therefore, to state very emphatically to my Social Justice Council friends in Maryland and all others concerned, that these cards bearing my name are bogus and fraudulent, and I have reason to believe that they are being circulated by a small disgruntled group which hopes to destroy the good work we have accomplished in Maryland, by trying to create the impression that I am in politics.

I cannot conceive of a more clumsy and deceitful method to attain this end. I expect to trace this matter to its source and want to warn those concerned that they are dangerously apt to get into conflict with the law in fraudulently misusing my name and that of the Union Party.

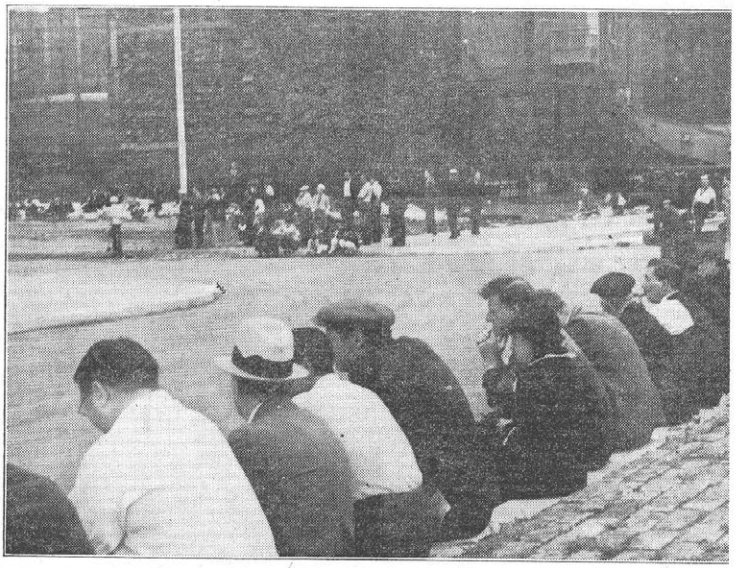
ERIC ARLT.

Baltimore, Md.
October 8, 1937.

Government Prepa

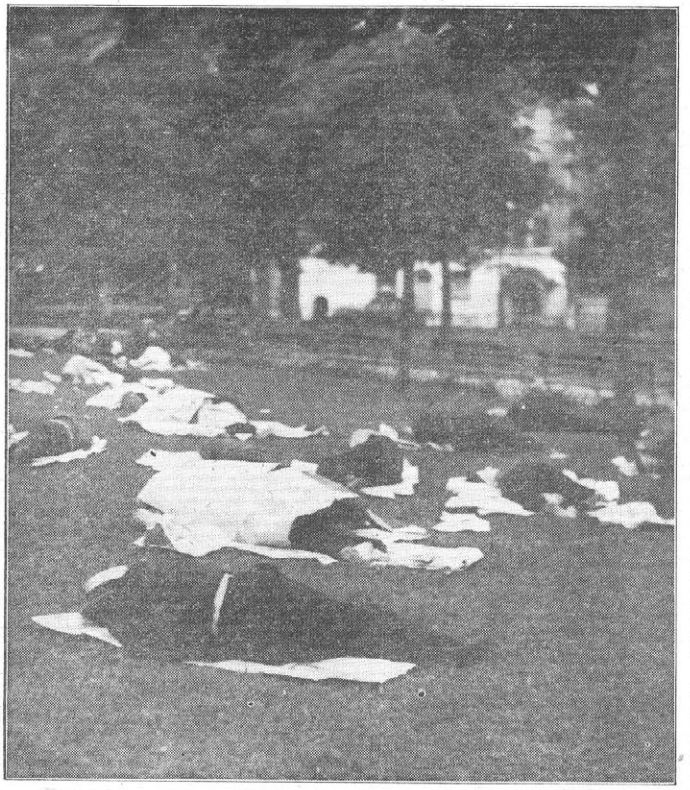


SIDEWALK SLEEPER — This unemployed man is catching 40 winks in a not so choice spot on a city sidewalk. Any moment now he'll feel the sensation of a policeman's nightstick.



THE JOB WATCH—Unemployed, waiting for work outside a factory. Countless others supplement these job searchers in every city in the land.

All photos not otherwise credited—By Brown.



OPEN-AIR DORMITORY — Many of the unemployed sleep wherever they may. Grassy park lawns are favorite bedding-down spots for numbers of jobless in the great cities.

Jobless Census Will Reckless Relief

The most wholesome effect of the federal unemployment census will be to prevent further usage of relief money as a political slush fund. Once the number of jobless in the United States is known, Congress will have a yardstick with which to determine the amount of money needed for public works and work relief purposes.

The net result will be to curb the spendthrift proclivities of the administration and, for the first time, to blaze a practical approach to the unemployment problem.

Plans for national registration of the jobless and part-time workers, authorized at the last session of Congress, were announced recently by John D. Biggers, Toledo, Ohio, business executive, who has been placed in charge of the undertaking.

The facilities of the postoffice department, with the help of other federal, state and local agencies, will be used in making the census, scheduled to begin in late November.

The pictures on this page show many typical aspects of the unemployed and idle population of the United States. Here are random, real life illustrations of some of the problems that face the census takers.

Mr. Biggers believes that Mr. Farley's department will be able to account for the biggest part of the unemployed by direct mail and personal canvassing by the mailmen. He is confident that the mailmen are capable of doing a good job and, in co-operation with state and city authorities, a thorough one.

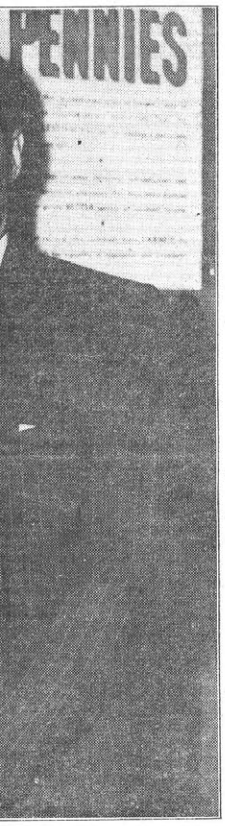
Who are the unemployed? What kind of jobs, if any, have they previously held? How much did they earn in boom times? How many are really hunting for work? How many are capable and physically able to hold jobs if they get them?

These are some of the questions that the census takers will endeavor to answer by early spring, when final results are expected to be ready for publication.

CENSUS HEAD MAN—John D. Bigge Libbey-Owens-Ford Co., has been appointe National Unemployment Census, to get un

es to Count Jobless

Curb Spending



of Toledo, Ohio, president of the by President Roosevelt to head the r way late in November. *Acme.*

14 Questions Will Be Sent To 31-Million

SOCIAL JUSTICE urges its unemployed readers to co-operate with the government, and to elicit the co-operation of others in the national unemployment census soon to be projected.

The sum of $5,000,000 is available from relief funds to defray the costs of the census. President Roosevelt has called upon every jobless person and every part-time worker to answer 14 questions in a questionnaire to be distributed by mail to about 31,000,000 families.

Following are the questions to be asked.

1—Print full name .....
Do you live on a farm? .....

2—Are you
(a) Totally unemployed and want work? .....
(b) Partly employed and want more work? .....
(c) Working at W. P. A., N. Y. A., C. C. C. or other emergency work? .....

3—Are you able to work? .....
Yes ..... No .....

4—Age at last birthday ..... years.

5—Color or race: white .....
Negro ..... other .....

6—Sex: male ..... female .....

7—How many hours did you work last week? ..... hours.
(If none, write "none.")
(Enter total number of hours worked on all jobs, except W. P. A., N. Y. A., C. C. C. or other emergency work, during the week from Sunday, November 7, through Saturday, November 13.)

8—How many weeks did you work in the last 12 months? ..... weeks.
(If none, write "none.")
(Enter total number of weeks worked at all jobs, except W. P. A., N. Y. A., C. C. C. or other emergency work during the 12 months from November 1, 1936, through October, 1937.)

9—What is your occupation, or kind of work? .....
(Examples: toolmaker, waitress, watchman, farm laborer, etc.)
(The occupation which you give in answer to this question (No. 9) describes the work you do. The answer to the next question (No. 10) describes the kind of business or industry in which work is done. Enter "new worker" in both questions 9 and 10 if you have never had a steady job, and want work. Do not give the name of your company or employer as answer to question 10.)

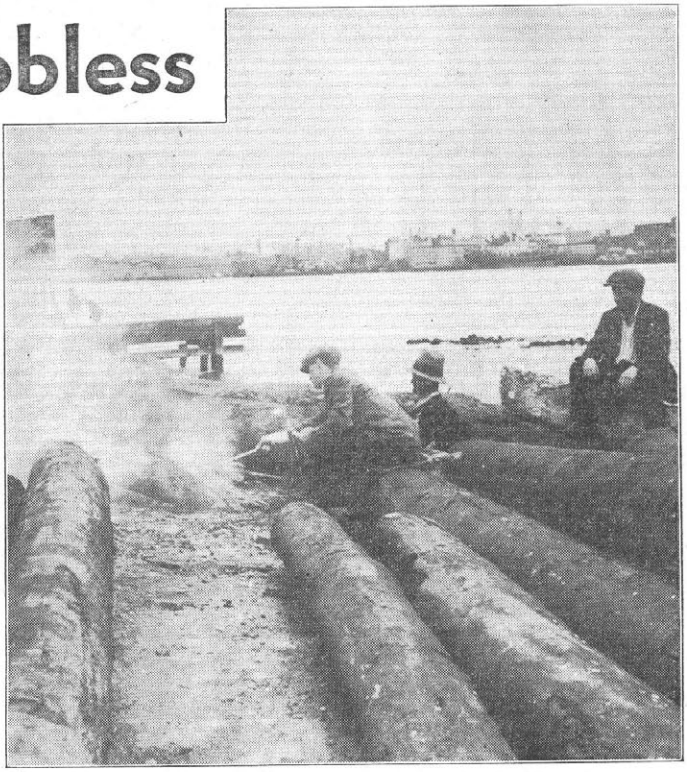
10—Kind of business or industry in which you did, or are doing, this kind of work? .....
(Examples: Machine shop, restaurant, railroad, cotton farm, etc.)

11—How many other workers are there in your family living in the same household with you? ..... workers.
(Count all persons working for pay or profit, or wanting work, except yourself.)

12—How many of these workers are:
(a) Totally unemployed and want work? ..... workers.
(b) Partly employed and want more work? ..... workers.
(c) Working at W. P. A., N. Y. A., C. C. C., or other emergency works? ..... workers.
(Do not include yourself.)
(Note: Every totally or partly unemployed worker in your family should make out and return a separate report card.)

13—How many persons are mainly dependent on you for support? ..... dependents.
(Do not count yourself.)

14—What was your individual total income in cash and other, last week? $.....
(Do not include payments from relief, W. P. A., N. Y. A., C. C. C., or other emergency work.)



DINERS OUT—Included in the legions of the unemployed are thousands of the hoboes. They have taken to vagabonding either by preference or because they were unable to find the elusive job after a city-to-city quest. But whether they are jobless by personal inclination or an inability to meet the requirements of modern industrial methods, they will nonetheless come within the scope of the unemployment census to be taken by the government. The picture above shows a few of mobile army of American youths who roam from town to town.

FOUNTAIN BATHER—A jobless vagrant washes himself at a park fountain. This type of unemployed person ultimately gives up all ideas of trying to find work and resigns himself to a tramp's existence—a forgotten man if there ever was one.

Planned Depression Due for America as Nation Ends Year

(Continued from Page 1)

soared into a new telescopic stratosphere.

Wages and Jobs Fall in Michigan

According to official figures released at Lansing, Michigan, wages and jobs fell off 10.6 per cent last month in the great industrial center of Detroit.

Manufacturers at recent meetings have come to the conclusion that industry has been bled long enough by the socialistic system of taxation engendered by the New Deal; while labor has been fooled long enough by the radical ravings of the C. I. O.

At this writing ten major banks in the United States of America have more than $15-billion of money and assets in their vaults.

Many intermediate and minor banks have been busy dumping government bonds to obtain cash to purchase industrial securities at bargain prices.

"He who soweth the wind will now reap the whirlwind" is applicable to the program of destructivity and of 5-an-10-centism initiated by the New Deal.

That the depression is "just around the corner," as Mr. Hoover would say, is denied by nobody who has even dabbled into statistical figures. Only the long-haired philosophers now take the opposite view.

No Meek Patience In Next Depression

What will be the nature of the coming depression?

The last depression witnessed millions hungry, naked and ill-housed. There was want in the midst of plenty. **But there was also dumb patience in the midst of misery.**

But, with the January depression, the fruits of C. I. O.-ism will begin to make themselves felt. Seizure of private property, now accepted as a New Deal policy, will be evidenced. Destruction of private property, also enjoying a semi-official benediction, will take place.

Sabotage, interfering with power and light lines, the crippling of the common carriers—all these ideas now filtered into the minds of the exploited masses, will occur, because no powerful force was able to crystallize leadership in this country for the control of money and credit, the lifeblood of the nation.

Thus, it will not be surprising if the coming depression will witness the seizure of factories, of food shops, of production centers.

If the new occupants—the C. I. O.-ers—endeavor to operate the seized factories, who will buy their products when there is no money?

If seizure comes, will the new American commune eat both the bread and cake in the food shops, and after that —your guess will be as good as our own.

Will Labor Wake To Money Crisis?

What good is unionism unless it is united to cure the causes which beget depressions? No unionism is efficacious which only whittles away at picayune effects.

When American labor recognizes that there is want in the midst of plenty, not because there is a scarcity of labor, of executive ability, of raw materials, but because there is a scarcity of purchasing power in the common national pay envelope; **when American labor recognizes that the common national pay envelope is either blown up or blown down at the will of of those who hold money and control credit, then we will get somewhere.** Not until then!

Meanwhile the bankers think that when the stocks go to the 1929 levels, they can buy them in job lots.

The bankers have overplayed their hand because they and the fictitious leaders of C. I. O.-ism, together with its supporters, will be too busy reading the story of the French Revolution entitled "Ten Simple Ways to Avoid the Guillotine."

But, in all seriousness, it looks as if Franklin D. Roosevelt will soon have a palpable excuse to suspend the activities of Congress and proclaim himself dictator in an emergency.

See Revolution of French Due To Be Repeated

(Continued from Page 3)

Therefore, it should be the aim of all those interested in labor to establish vocational groups.

For those who do not belong to a vocational group, such as a toolmaker or a carpenter, but are only identified with mass production labor, unions should also be established. Nevertheless, since most of the common laborers are young men, and men who desire to learn a trade, the vertical union for the common laborer should have the ambition to promote the members of the vertical union into a vocational group where the reward and salary is greater than that earned by common labor.

Today the word "equality" has had substituted for it the catchword "security," the lecture concluded.

Father Coughlin Vertical Advocate

As early as 1934, Father Coughlin protested against the A. F. of L. for confining its activities solely to craft unions. At that early date **he advocated the establishment of both craft unions and of vertical unions, the latter to offer a place for common labor but in no sense to destroy the place occupied by craft labor union.**

Today the struggle between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. is a struggle on the part of John Lewis and his supporters **to destroy craft unionism and to substitute for it vertical unionism,** or one-big-unionism.

Tomorrow, the one-big-unionism of the 20th century will go the way of the one-big-unionism which characterized the French Revolution.

We See By the Papers

Efforts to Fetter Press Grow Bolder

Associated Press News Item:

"President James G. Stahlman of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, warned the seventh annual New York Herald Tribune Forum on current problems that attempts are being made and would continue to be made to 'fetter' the American press.

"Referring to regimentation of the press abroad, he said, 'lulled into a coma of false security by the dulcet tones of demagogues and spell-binders, we in America have so far been content to think that these things can only happen elsewhere.

"'How silly! How stupid! How suicidal! The dark night will come when we as a people decide decide that we are ready for the darkness.'

"Stahlman urged greater vigilance against abridgement of such freedom and cited the 'reciprocal responsibility' of the press to print the truth and the people to use the truth intelligently.

"'A free press,' he said, 'is no publisher's right. It is the sole right of a free people and the newspapers are but the trustees of that right."

Fr. Coughlin Labor's Friend

W. P. A. Associates Record Boston, Mass.:

"Let us state here frankly that we have been convinced for a long time that the truest friend of labor in this country is Father Charles E. Coughlin. Whether we like him or not, we cannot deny that his two basic principles are sound and that their application would go far—very far — towards accomplishing real economic security for the common people of America. Let it be stated here also that he derives these principles from Pope Pius XI who has said that the concentration of wealth and the exploitation of the common people cannot be eliminated as long as the power to coin and regulate our money is in the hands of a few so that NO ONE DARES TO BREATHE AGAINST THEIR WILL.

"So many of us are mentally lazy, or too distracted to think out these simple, elementary propositions. Else how explain the fact that after enunciating these things unchallenged, for so many years, no step has been taken by the people or specifically by labor union people seeking their accomplishment.

"Instead, members of labor unions have again been deluded by titles that mislead; that hold forth promises never intended to be fulfilled — titles like Social Security Act, Minimum Wages and Maximum Hours Bill.

"Millions have been enlisted under the banner of C. I. O. Honest, well intentioned, they have applauded the leaders who obtained better shop conditions and 5 or 10 cent increases.

Brophy 'Fronts' For Communists

From the Progressive Miner:

"The Communist-C. I. O. press takes great pains to publicize at every opportunity: 'John Brophy, a Catholic who has a son studying for the priesthood.'

"Recently the red press and its stooges were so happy to report to the gullible public—especially the Catholics — that Catholic Brophy, 'who has a son studying for the priesthood,' dropped in (just dropped in by accident) on a meeting of the National Council of CATHOLIC Women, where he told the CATHOLIC women: 'The red scare is a bug-a-boo to scare people. After all Communism is the outgrowth of the denial of the workers' rights,' and a lot of other piffle designed to shield the Communistic set-up and tendencies of the C. I. O. Brophy informed the Catholic women that the reason the C. I. O. had Communists as members was because the bosses hired them; but he didn't explain who or what it was that influenced his boss, John L. Lewis, to appoint about 75 Reds to important key positions on the C. I. O. payroll.

"Now if the Communists can persuade Tom Kennedy and Phil Murray to send their sons, if they have any, to a monastary, everything ought to be pretty well 'fronted' up for the C. I. O.

"Atheistic Communism is not the result of the 'denial of workers' rights,' as brother Brophy parrots, but was organized and promoted by a certain group of wealthy exploiters—mostly international bankers—for the sole purpose of destroying all religion and enslaving the workers of all nations — example: Russia.

"Neither is the 'red scare a bug-a-boo to scare people': it's a real —very real—menace. And furthermore, the C. I. O. is the vehicle in America of the Communist Comintern, and all informed people in America are well aware of that fact, regardless of the confusion and camouflages created by its 'fronts' and stooges to make it appear likewise."

EYES *and* EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

now soaring so high — and wages and farm income remain far less than in the old days of exploitation — the 130 million consumers of the nation are becoming more and more careful about what and when they buy.

Those who have some sort of income are daily trying to lay away a dollar or two against a menacingly uncertain tomorrow.

Therefore 130 million consumers are daily buying less and less of the goods that must be bought if laborers and farmers are to continue to produce them.

The less the 130 million buy, the more jittery grows the business man, the manufacturer, the investor.

In other words, the force that lifts business (consumption of goods) and the force that holds business up (investment and production) are both relaxing.

If that process continues, our Humpty-Dumpty New Deal recovery will have a greater fall than his predecessor—and other kings' horses and other kings' men will go to work to do something about it—probably King Lewis or King Stalin.

Confidence means all that and much more.

* * *

But why should there be a want of confidence under a New Deal? Want of confidence was supposedly the exclusive attribute of the old order.

Common sense, the bulwark of the inexpert, again comes to our rescue. The reason that both the Old Deal and the New Deal breed want of confidence, says common sense, must be that, however much they differ in their theme songs and their outward trappings, they are alike in the essentials, the things that really count.

Under the old order, the dollar one day meant so much in the real wealth of wheat, cotton, pork, shoes, bread, and a thousand other needs of life; another day, the dollar meant half as much or twice as much of those things.

The farmer couldn't predicate his debts on a bushel of grain and the amount of investment and work which it represented — because the cheating dollar, which measured his debt, might represent only one bushel when he borrowed and two bushels when he had to pay it back.

The laborer couldn't buy a home with anything like a feeling of security because he knew his wage would go up and down or completely disappear as the dollar changed faces. The payments, which didn't change faces, had to be met month after month.

The new order has not changed this confidence-shattering fickleness of the dollar.

The farmer feels no more certainty about paying his debts with the same number of bushels of grain that he borrowed.

The laborer still cannot depend upon the home-buying stability of his wage.

In short, the real trouble with the Old Deal was that the money changers were in charge of the temple of our national life. The medium of exchange was at their command and was modified to serve their purpose alone.

In spite of the 1933 inaugural promise of the great evangelist of the New Era to "drive the money changers out of the temple," the money changers are still in control. The evidences are that their racket fits into the new way of things even better than it worked with the old.

The cost of living is still out of joint with the means of livelihood of the vast mass of our citizens.

The dollar is still a cheating instrument of the almighty money lords

That is the judgment of common sense on what is wrong with the stock market and the public's confidence in the future.

The experts wouldn't agree with common sense—but then, they are such peculiar fellows that they don't even agree with themselves.

Progressive Miners' Chief Lays Twenty-One Murders To Hired U.M.W.A. Gunmen

The deadliest contumely ever leveled at John L. Lewis, the labor czar, came from the lips of an Illinois mine union leader at the recent national convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver, Colorado.

Speaking with the fiery zeal of a man smarting under intolerable wrongs, Joseph Ozanic, a coal miner who started work underground at the age of 15, told the convention that John L. Lewis rules the United Mine Workers of America with the aid of hired gunmen.

Ozanic charged that Lewis is an iron-fisted dictator who appoints officers of the union in Illinois—"not for their ability, but because they are ready with six-guns and quick on the draw."

"They have killed our people, clubbed our people, bombed our homes and destroyed our properties, but the Progressive Miners of America grow stronger every day," he shouted.

Group Is Seeking Federation Charter

Ozanic, who hails from Gillespie, Ill., is president of the Progressive Miners, an organization that seceded from the United Mine Workers Union in 1922. The organization was chartered as a federal union by the American Federation of Labor last May and is now applying for an international union charter.

If the charter is granted, Ozanic told the convention, thousands of dissatisfied members of Lewis' union will flock to the American Federation of Labor.

He reviewed a long history of the bitter factional strife in the Illinois coal fields, declaring that Lewis "betrayed" organized miners by negotiating secret state wage agreements with employers, under which miners in one state supplied the market while those in a neighboring state were forced to remain on strike.

21 Murders In Mine Civil War

"I charge that John L. Lewis imported 10,000 men who never saw the inside of a mine before and they are working those mines today," he said. "You could see license tags from nearly every one of the 48 states on the cars of those men as they went to work.

"Twenty-one members of our organization have been killed in cold blood in this civil war started by John L. Lewis, 21 men killed for opposing the dictatorial policies of the man who is trying to ruin the American Federation of Labor."

Ozanic further charged that "all but two or three of the district units of the United Mine Workers have lost their local autonomy," that is, the right to elect their own officers and manage their own affairs.

He asserted that Lewis' "dictatorial policies" had ruined the U. M. W. A. as an organization, recalling that the union had a membership of 650,000 in 1919 when Lewis became president, and that three years later it was bankrupt and had to appeal to the A. F. of L. for a gift of $100,000. It rose again under the N. R. A., he said.

Frey Tells of Dinner Given Lewis and Russian Agent

John P. Frey, aggressive president of the A. F. of L. metal trades department, enlivened the closing hours of the Federation's national convention in Denver with a hot verbal blast against the National Labor Relations Board.

Frey accused the board of showing favoritism for the Committee for Industrial Organization, citing an instance last June, when Edwin Smith, a member of the board, was host at a private dinner in his home to John L. Lewis and a counselor of the Russian embassy at Washington. Dwelling on the implications of the dinner tendered Lewis, Frey said for a judge to entertain privately a principal in litigation before his court would be grounds for immediate impeachment.

Edwin Smith

Labor Highlights

A. F. of L. representatives prepare to meet with C. I. O. committee in announced effort to "end labor's civil war," but veteran observers detect ulterior forces at work behind the scenes. . . . Astute onlookers, wise to the ways of labor politics, say the A. F. of L. has nothing to gain, everything to lose by a reunion with insurgent C. I. O. at present time, and point out the C. I. O. has two-fold purpose for wanting peace, to-wit:

Immediate—The C. I. O. needs the political support of the Federation in the campaign to elect its candidate, Patrick H. O'Brien, the next mayor of Detroit. O'Brien is lost without A. F. of L. support but is conceded a good chance of winning if he gets it.

NOTE—The Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor is now split on the mayoralty issue. The group has gone on record as endorsing Richard W. Reading, O'Brien's opponent, but a minority faction has dissented. The C. I. O. hopes to bring pressure from A. F. of L. national officers to bear on the local federation.

Long-range—Since the C. I. O. now is admitted to have a larger membership than the parent organization because it has welcomed "paper" (non-dues-paying) members into the fold, John L. Lewis would have the upper hand in forthcoming elections of national officers, would quickly snuff out present A. F. of L. officials, assume the leadership of the re-unified movement and surround himself with C. I. O. confederates.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reams of literature and scores of experienced organizers have been turned loose by the United Federal Workers of America, C. I. O. adjunct, in campaign to unionize more than 850,000 United States government workers. . . . Although the movement eventually will become a strong political weapon, to be used by John L. Lewis for the purpose of coercing and harrassing government department heads, President Roosevelt and his cabinet have approved the principle of the idea.

DENVER, COLO.—One of the acts of the American Federation of Labor convention is to proclaim adherence to contracts with employers as the most important objective of organized labor. . . . William Green says, "The responsibility of the American Federation of Labor is its greatest asset. We pledge our assurance, our good name and our honor to employers that when contracts are negotiated they will be observed." . . . Continues, "The growth of the labor movement as represented by the A. F. of L. is largely due to its keen sense of responsibility and the manner in which it has carried out contracts entered into with employers of labor."

JOHNSTOWN, PA. — Robert A. Pinkerton, resuming his testimony in inquiry into Bethlehem steel strike, tells National Labor Board that his detective agency "billed" the Bethlehem Steel Co. for $16,022 for services and expenses in 1936.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — Philip Murray, head of the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee, reports C. I. O. drive in "little steel" last summer cost $860,000. . . . Most of this sum was contributed by C. I. O. mine workers through "check-off" assessments on their meagre wages.

"Prosperity" in Detroit

Mayor Couzens reported recently that 100,000 persons were out of work in Detroit; 14,493 families were on welfare and 11,500 on WPA projects.

Accompanying this report was a letter showing that a total of 55,562 families (277,810 persons) have been receiving regular relief for more than 30 days, and a total of 67,000 families receiving temporary assistance.

In other words, the depression never left Detroit! Through a process of taxation levied against those who have something, the president is taking care of those who have nothing.

Those who talk of prosperity yell "Peace, Peace," when there is no peace.

However, the relief-sters will stand solidly by their guns in the ballot boxes to plug for the New Deal, as will all the politicians who, by this time, have become accustomed to the hypodermic of federal relief money.

Stupidity is the only word to describe this attitude. By the way, this word means "dullness of mind." Minds have become so dull as to be unable to perceive the tomorrow when the taxpayers must pay back through the channel of government taxation all these borrowed billions which the government could have issued by itself and of itself if we had the benefit of an honest money system.

Knights of Labor Battled Against Abuses of Capital

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the second in a series of labor history articles by Louis B. Ward, Michigan business counsellor. Last week's article discussed the ante-bellum "National Labor Union." The next article will trace the early history of the "American Federation of Labor."

By Louis B. Ward

Immediately following the Civil War, the practical labor men recognized that the old National Labor Union was drifting into an organization which concentrated its efforts on the discussion of various philosophies without any definite attention to the actual problem of organization.

Ward

New leaders arose resolved to attack the power of modern capitalism by means of a new union operating secretly with oaths and rituals common to the secret societies of that day and this.

They first organized among the garment workers of Philadelphia. They sought to imitate the organization of capital by combinations of laboring men intent on perfecting organization as the first step in a struggle for freedom.

In six years the "Noble Order of the Knights of Labor" had spread to the leading industrial cities. They cast off the cloak of secrecy and announced their purposes and program. They appealed to all labor skilled and unskilled, white and negro, male and female without distinction, therefore, in trade, nationality, sex or race.

Fought Against Alien Labor

The idea was to consolidate all labor and to bring that economic pressure into the industrial field of America which would win their battles in competition with capital. They likewise entered politics.

In 1885, 16 years after their organization, they won their first nationally important fight as a result of strikes against the Gould railway interests.

In politics they favored "Chinese exclusion" and they worked for the establishment of both state and federal labor departments. They also led the battle for an eight-hour day on public works.

Extremely important was their fight against alien labor contracts. In those days capital broke every attempt to organize successfully American labor by the device of contracting with alien labor and bringing in new low paid immigrants for their major construction jobs in America.

The Knights of Labor advocated the public ownership of railroads, waterworks, gas plants and utilities and proved that they recognized the principle that there are "certain forms of property too valuable to be left in private hands," because the opportunity for domination in the industrial world exists in these forms of property.

Hoped to Include Capital with Labor

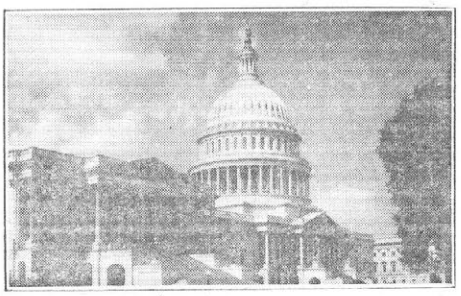
The Knights of Labor anticipated an organization which would ultimately include both labor and capital in one gigantic union for economic peace. In this sense they were distinguished from the proponents of class warfare, though it must be admitted that they included in their ranks many a socialist dedicated to class warfare.

Building partly on the philosophy of Sylvis, of the old National Labor Union, they studied the money question. They thoroughly agreed with the "Abe Lincoln" type of money and so they brought upon their heads the hatred of the banking group.

They antagonized the skilled labor group by admitting to their ranks the unskilled.

They received little or no advice or help from the clergy of America. They had no assistance from the press of the nation. They had no treasury and no outstanding leadership.

That they failed is no reflection whatever upon the movement. It was an honest movement conceived in an earnest desire to protect labor from the unjust practices of modern capitalism. It failed because the leaders of society, as usual, accepted the strong side of the question, the bankers' side, the industrialists' side, and failed to defend the right of the question, the social justice side.



CONGRESSIONAL RECORDINGS

Give Farmer a Fighting Chance to Help Himself

Tenancy Bills Are Unnecessary When Farmer Can Earn a Livelihood From the Soil

By Hon. Clifton A. Woodrum
Representative from Virginia

If we accept as right the philosophy that every farm tenant should be permitted to be a farm owner, and follow it down to its logical conclusion, make these 2,800,000 tenants owners of farms, then it will take a billion dollars a year to finance the program, and it may not be amiss to inquire from you, after you have taken these 2,800,000 farm tenants and made them owners of farms and set them up in business, with the government paying their losses, what in the name of high heaven **are you going to do with the other farmers in your district who have to scratch for themselves on their own resources?**

For 16 years I have voted for various and sundry different kinds of panaceas for our farmers, under all of the administrations under which I have served, but it seems to me that the first problem that challenges the statesmanship and intelligence and leadership of this nation is to set up agriculture on a stable basis, on a parity with other industry, so that when a man goes into the business, he may do it with a reasonable prospect of making a living.

When you do that I venture to say that you have solved the problem of farm tenancy. Why? **Because you know that if any young man in your district who is a farmer of intelligence, industry, and dependability, could go into the farming business, and make enough to pay interest on his land or make anything out of it, he could buy a farm and he would not have to have Uncle Sam buy it for him and set him up in business.**

During the dark days, through which we hope we have passed, this government came to the relief of her distressed and suffering citizens with loans and with the pledge of its credit, with a lavish hand. I voted for those items.

But times are better. Every barometer, every business indication shows us that conditions are vastly improving every day. There is one black cloud upon the horizon and that is the state of our finances in the federal government.

We cannot go ahead from year to year and from day to day, borrowing money and appropriating it; and that is what we are doing. Worthy as these things may be, commendable as some of them are, with the terrific pull they have on our emotions and desires to help our fellowmen, we cannot do them if we have not the money.

Let us postpone, if necessary, some of our pet schemes and some of our experiments until the finances of the government are in condition where we can go forward with the splendid things with the expectation **that the government will be able to meet the bill when it is presented.**

Relief Rolls Must Care for Ex-WPA Men

By Hon. H. Jerry Voorhis
Representative from California

When the W. P. A. appropriation was passed by the House it was stated by many members that $1,500,000,000 should be sufficient because large numbers of unemployed people were going back into private industry.

We now have the experience of several months behind us and we find that people laid off by W. P. A. are not, in most cases, finding jobs in private industry but are being transferred from W. P. A. to the relief rolls of counties and states.

This means a great loss to the nation. It means that people who formerly were paid for work are now paid for idleness. It means a further loss of self-respect, of the abilities and capacities for work which many W. P. A. projects have developed and kept alive.

The W. P. A. should take into account, in laying people off, the possibility of their obtaining work in industry; and that lay-offs shall not take place faster than such jobs can be found. To economize at the expense of the hope of American families and the nourishment of children is poor economy indeed and unjust to boot.

The need of a nation-wide complete system of government public employment service is re-emphasized by the present situation. Were United States Employment Service expanded to where it should be, it could furnish regularly the facts about employment opportunities which would provide the only decent basis for W. P. A. layoffs.

Government public works employment should expand and contract, not according to Congressional guesses, but according to the actual facts of re-employment and dis-employment in industry.

Farmers Want Low Rates And Protected Markets

By Hon. Wm. P. Lambertson
Representative from Kansas

As a farmer from a farming district, I never earned a dollar any other way in my life, and I am going to quit voting for every fool thing for the farmers that is proposed. I do not want to be tantalized by even this thing in my district. I have farm tenants in one county to be benefited in each Congressional district.

The farmers of the United States as I interpret them—and I am one of them — are primarily for two things: **They are for cheap interest rates and they are for a protected market.** You can take the rest and throw it away as far as I am concerned, if you give us these two things.

Give us cheap interest rates and then give us a protected market. This tenancy is a high sounding thing that means nothing.

Poor Are Persecuted When A Few Control

By Hon. Matthew Dunn
Representative from Pennsylvania

Like many other Congressmen, I have received letters concerning the persecution of the Hebrews in Poland, Germany and elsewhere. I am opposed to the persecution of the poor Polish, poor Germans, and the poor people of every nationality, color, creed.

The poor of every country in the world are being persecuted by the priviliged few who own and control the natural resources of the earth. In every country where there are slum districts, sweatshops, and child labor the people of that country are, in my opinion being persecuted.

If the Representatives in the United States Congress and in the legislative bodies in every other nation in the world, would legislate in behalf of the masses as well as they do for the privileged few, a great deal more human progress would be made.

Labor Board Responsible for Loss of 10,851,706 Work Days

Joins C. I. O. and Civil Liberties Committee In Encouraging Workers To Unite Politically

By Hon. Clare H. Hoffman
Representative from Michigan

There are three instrumentalities in this government of ours, all of recent origin, all working harmoniously together, all producing the same result — the destruction of material prosperity, abolition of free speech and a free press, and the enslavement of the worker. They are the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, the Wagner Act, and the National Labor Relations Board.

If you call for proof, the answer is: Read the record. Consider the undisputed facts. Note the results produced by the application of the Wagner Act and the actions of the Committee and the Board.

In the four years of 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931, because of strikes, the workers of this country lost employment totaling 5,665,000 days.

With the aid of the C. I. O. and the National Labor Relations Board, workers lost **10,851,706 days during the first four months of this year, and in June alone, 4,500,000 days' work.**

And in the wake of the C. I. O. and the N. L. R. B., has followed the closing of factories, a loss of employment, and over a period of time, a loss of wages.

The sins of the National Labor Relations Board are so many that it is impossible to enumerate them. Typical examples can be given.

The damage done to the workers, as well as industry, by this board's investigators is irreparable.

It too has its undercover men who spy, not only upon industry, but upon organizations of citizens formed to secure the enforcement of the law and the civil rights which the Senate Civil Liberties Committee makes no effort to preserve.

The National Labor Relations Board sent its undercover men with a stenographer, to Johnstown to spy upon the citizens who objected to being driven from their work and who complained because their homes were stoned during the night time by "flying squadrons" in automobiles, and whose wives and children were threatened.

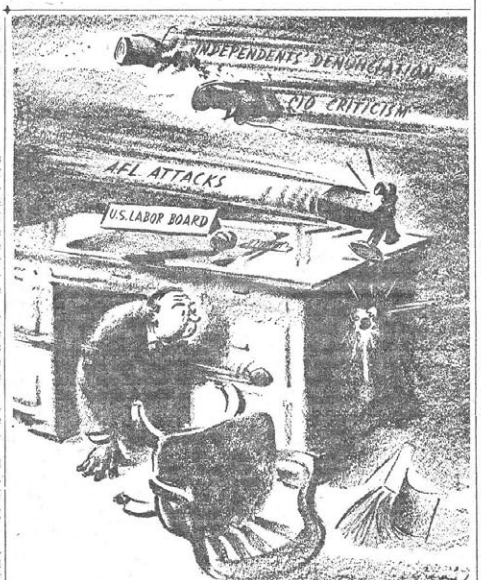
The C. I. O. and the N. L. R. B. went South. They went to Nashville, Tenn. The board called on the Washington Manufacturing Co., which gave employment to 650 workers, with a payroll of $7,500 a week. And the board did not even need to operate.

An announcement of its purpose, to require the company to pay all workers who had been out on strike since April 1, the wages which they would have earned had they been working, produced results. But what a result. The company sold its stock; it has offered its properties for lease or sale; **it is out of business and the 650 are looking for jobs.**

Is it possible that, in return for the aid given by the N. L. R. B. and the Senate Civil Liberties Committee to the C. I. O. in its drive for members, the C. I. O. is not only collecting dues to further its own interests, but is collecting from the workers, vast sums, a part of which is to be donated, as in the last campaign, to further the political ambitions of some particular party or individuals?

If we, who have the power, continue to permit Lewis, the National Labor Relations Board and the Senate Civil Liberties Committee to force all workers to pay tribute to the C. I. O.; permit them to force employers, who create jobs and meet payrolls, to adopt the closed shop and the check-off.

We will find that a new political organization has arisen in this country, already formed and well on its way toward the destruction of a government of, by and for the people.



—Lewis in the Milwaukee Journal.

Such Unpopularity Must Be Deserved

The People Speak . . . .

Justice Is Part Of All Religion

To the Editor:

May I express appreciation of Father Coughlin's views regarding Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black.

We are of different faiths, inasmuch as I am a Protestant and a Mason, but thank God we have been taught alike concerning the equal rights of our American citizens to justice.

—C. A. Bentley.

Detroit, Mich.

Calls Appointment Of Black Imprudent

To the Editor:

The case of Supreme Court Justice Black must continue to react upon the American public. Initiated as it was in spiteful revenge, it's author must bear its retributive results.

Mr. Justtice Black in his public address, proclaimed his belief in the principles of the Constitution which provide that no religious or racial differences shall in any way impair or abridge the citizenship rights of anyone.

Upon his own admission, he had previously taken an oath in a society professedly opposed to these principles as applied to certain religious and racial groups. He said that he withdrew or resigned from membership, but he did not say to the public what he did about the oath he took before God and his fellow members.

Mr. Justice Black now sits upon the Supreme Bench bound by two oaths. Justice Black's belated confession should have carried with it a solemn adjuration of the Klan. Nothing else can suffice; nothing else could suffice.

—John B. Clermont.

Yonkers, N. Y.

Former Kluxer Learned About Klan

To the Editor:

Congratulations for your stand on the fundamentals in government principles, such as our Constitution and the Supreme Court.

The Black appointment is indeed interesting, as one wonders whether Justice Black will repudiate his oath in defending the Constitution as he certainly did, concerning the oath of the Ku Klux Klan.

As a former member of the Ku Klux Klan, I happen to know a little about this organization myself.

At the age of 20, I was an ignorant and uneducated boy, when I became involved in the K. K. K. But in a very few months I began to wake up to a few facts. I became converted at the age of 21 years; I had soon realized that it was the wrong hook-up for a Christian.

I know by experience that the K. K. K. is fundamentally based on class hatred and hypocrisy to the fullest extent. For the life of me I cannot understand how a man such as Mr. Black, a candidate for the Senate, could become involved in such a hypocritic movement, especially at his age, and with the education he possessed.

But of course that is the game of the politician.

Thank you for the article in Social Justice of October 11 on "Propaganda, the Power Behind Public Opinion." What a very poor education we would receive if we depended on an internationally controlled press for our truth.

—M. Counterman.

Marion, Ind.

Hemphill Article Gives Whole Story

To the Editor:

In Social Justice for October 11, a contributor voiced my sentiments in regard to Robert Hemphill's article of September 20. You would be surprised to know how little people in general are informed on the subject of bank credit, and I must confess that I learned more from that article concerning the 10 per cent reserve fund, than I had ever learned in one article about that racket in 20 years.

I was so impressed that I bought a number of copies to be distributed among my friends.

If, as suggested by "Social Justice Loyalist" a quantity of this article were printed in pamphlet form at a nominal charge per hundred, there is no limit to the amount of good that could be accomplished by people of small means.

—N. Peterson.

Omaha, Neb.

Philadelphia Ban Holds No "Mystery"

To the Editor:

In the September 27 issue of Social Justice, Mrs. M. E. Stickney of Hartford, Conn., asks two very important questions. 1: Why was the selling of Social Justice at her church discontinued? 2: Who was behind this?

The editor's note in reply states that the ban on Social Justice at Catholic churches is a mystery.

On September 12, 1937, at the municipal stadium in Philadelphia there was a field mass celebrated in honor of the 150th anniversary of the Constitution. It is estimated that 100,000 people attended this mass. Cardinal Dougherty officiated, and Bishop Leech of Pittsburgh delivered the sermon, **stressing the need for social justice.**

My daughter, a friend and myself were outside of the stadium selling Social Justice. While every leading newspaper (also the Catholic Standard and Times) was being sold outside the stadium, a police officer came out and said he was sorry but **that it was Cardinal Dougherty's orders for us to move!**

Being true Americans and taxpayers, we remained until we had disposed of every single copy of Social Justice. Here we have the so-called mystery.

No, my friends, there is nothing mysterious about Mrs. Stickney's two questions. The answer is politics. Anyone with intelligence can come only to this conclusion.

I cannot but remember the Divine Master's scriptural enunciation, **"Blessed are they who suffer persecution for justice' sake for theirs is the kingdom."**

Nor can I help but fear for the shepherds who sell their flocks for 30 pieces of silver, when they stand before the Divine Judge who can neither deceive nor be deceived.

—Elizabeth C. Dugan.

Philadelphia, Pa.

There's Gold In Thibet Hills

To the Editor:

Thibet has been a closed country to the rest of the world for hundreds of years. There is gold, much gold in Thibet. If that gold ever gets loose on the world market, those international bankers will be in a pretty pickle; gold would not be worth very much. It seems that gold is positively abundant in that strange land.

Japan is working her way gradually toward Thibet; once there it will be pretty nice for Japan. The bankers, however, will do their worst to prevent Japan from attaining her goal. One's inevitable conclusion upon the matter is—world war.

—L. M.

Collegeville, Minn.

SOCIAL JUSTICE "Too Catholic"

To the Editor:

I believe you will have to agree with me that history has shown that where religion and state get mixed in together, it was a bad practice. Your paper continually propounds Catholic theories in regard to political economy.

I have no quarrel with you or any man on that score. But I cannot condone a man's carrying his beliefs into politics, regardless of whether he is Catholic, Jew or Protestant.

I have not renewed my subscription.

—E. C. Keller.

Sharpsville, Pa.

Washington Post Gives It Away!

To the Editor:

An editorial in the Washington Post stated that "since Father Coughlin persisted in administering tongue lashings to the president with whom he did not agree, **disciplinary measures were inevitable."**

Are we, by this, to understand that it is "inevitable" that one who speaks his opposition to the president will be disciplined?

If this is true, perhaps the Washington Post uses discretion—if not good judgment—in going down the line with the New Deal and everything for which it stands.

—J. S. L.

Washington, D. C.

Readers Protest Retirement of Father Coughlin From Radio

To the Editor:

Father Coughlin's retirement from the radio comes as a great disappointment and shock to thousands of intelligent people. His superiors forbade the famed radio priest to preach the gospel of truth, but asked him to preach.

Is that the gratitude and thanks Father Coughlin receives for his efforts to educate the depressed people of America as to the truth of good government? People of all races, colors and creeds, deeply regret the decision of Father Coughlin's superior which makes it impossible for him to continue educating the people as to why graft and corruption exist, and why people starve and are unemployed in this great country of abundance.

Jesus Christ was hooted and criticized by enemies who feared that his great love among poor folks would threaten their power.

Father Coughlin, too, has been criticized and now crucified. But what is more painful, by folks that he has been endeavoring to help. Are the people of America, to whom Father Coughlin devoted his time and health, going to stand idly by and have the great crusader of peace and prosperity crucified on this cross of injustice?

When this country was advocating our entrance into the League of Nations, which meant fighting European wars, it was Father Coughlin who begged every man, woman and child in the United States to write to their representatives in Congress, in protest of our joining the League of Nations.

Who knows but that now the youth of America might have been fighting in Spain, China and other warring countries, if America had entered the League.

Every man, woman and child should for their own safety, literally swamp Father Coughlin's superiors, begging them to give us Father Coughlin back on the radio, to keep on educating the people as to what is truthfully going on in this land of ours. Curing a dreadful disease is helped by knowledge. It is when people are ignorant of what really ails them that sickness spreads.

—John Prezio.

Troy, N. Y.

Silence Lessens Security of Liberty

To the Editor:

As a member of the Radio League of the Little Flower, and of the National Union for Social Justice, and an ardent listener to Father Coughlin's radio discourses, I feel that it was a great blow to all social justice minded people that he felt obliged to cancel his broadcasting plans.

I feel that if he does not broadcast as he has always done, that the liberty for which our forefathers fought and died, preserving this a nation of free people, will be less secure.

—L. N. H.

Baltimore, Md.

Truth Is Good Enough for Us

To the Editor:

To those who have followed Father Coughlin through thick and thin, I make this plea. Are we going to watch him go off the air without a fight?

The truth was good enough for the late Bishop Gallagher. It should be good enough for his new superiors.

—S. Tifano.

New Haven, Conn.

Opposes Censorship Of Outspoken Leader

To the Editor:

We have been looking forward eagerly that we might continue to learn the truth behind the scenes in government, only to hear now that we are all to be deprived of the highly educational and brilliantly enlightening talks of Father Coughlin. Why?

Father Coughlin speaks the truth. None can deny that or prove differently. The truth and not fawning diplomacy is what is needed and what we want.

Here and now I want to go on record as bitterly and indignantly resenting the imposition of censorship and practically the silencing of the one man in public affairs we can trust and believe implicitly.

I have noticed time and again that the most consistent and heartbreaking opposition to this great orator and champion of the God-given rights of the people seems to come from those who should be arrayed on the side of Father Coughlin, which is the side of the poor and the oppressed.

Instead we behold them throwing obstacles in his path in defiance of the poor.

I call upon the intelligent citizens who have listened to and believed in the principles set forth by Father Coughlin to make known their feelings at this insult to the unquestioned intelligence and often demonstrated ability of the radio priest, that he may go on unmasking the treachery of those who, instead of serving the people, use their high offices to the detriment of the people.

Let them that would imprison this great champion in the dungeons of silence first demonstrate that they have a better way or are better fitted to stem this tide of destruction before they disarm him who is so eminently and ably holding the bridge now.

—Charles Slader.

Sunnyside, Long Island.

Workingmen Need Church's Guidance

To the Editor:

The writings in Social Justice have been a great inspiration for me and have brought me nearer to the Catholic Church, to which I belong, with a better understanding on economic and social matters.

To my mind, what the people of today need, and what the priests ought to give them, is the religious point of view of their church toward the working man, by studying and preaching the encyclicals of the popes as a guidance without which the church cannot train a new conscience prepared to meet the new temptations of a commercialized age.

The social question is a religious problem in its spirit though its form is economic. At its root is a passionate demand for Christian social justice which the church has not settled to the practical satisfaction of all.

The encyclicals contain the only remedy to destroy not only the effects but the causes of Communism. These are the opinions of a common working man who can see no way outside of social justice.

Freedom of speech has made my letter possible to you. Why will not my church give Father Coughlin that same privilege?

—Rosario Gauthier.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Let Father Bring Truth to Masses

To the Editor:

I and thousands more like me were waiting for our great teacher the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin to come on the air October 31.

One of two things caused this cancellation. Either the new bishop, in censoring his speeches, is not in harmony with Father Coughlin's principles, or the laity and politicians are bringing pressure on the clergy to petition his bishop to confine his discourses to religious talks only, and so discourage Father Coughlin that he would cancel broadcasting of his own will. They are gagging this leader of truth in a streamline way.

Back in 1932 our present political leaders stated that the "money changers" would have to be driven out of the temple before this country could get on its feet.

This present administration went into power with the promise that things were going to be done. They reorganized banking. Here is where the money changers should have been driven out, and Congress given back its right to coin and regulate the value of money.

The control of money was a 1932 platform issue. Today the money changers have more control than they had in 1932. Christ did not mince words when He drove the money changers from the temple. He called them thieves and vipers.

Christian leadership is needed more than ever—Christ's teachings from the spiritual, moral and economic standpoints. If you Christians want the truth, petition Father Coughlin back on the air, and let truth come to the masses. We need more leadership of this kind.

—Henry Rosner.

Spencer, Mass.

Entering Contest Now Could Bring A Really Happy Christmas To You

QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK

Picture No. 39

Picture No. 40

Make Your Selection by Number from Following Lists:

1. His weekly review, SOCIAL JUSTICE.
2. The Catholic and non-Catholic press.
3. Christian pulpits
4. The Social Justice Councils.
5. The radio.
6. The daily press.

1. Because he believes in a just, living, daily wage for workers.
2. Because he is opposed to political or labor dictatorship.
3. Because he believes Congress should share in the right to coin and regulate the value of money.
4. Because he believes non-productive bonds should be unmolested.
5. Because he believes in the failure of a democratic form of government.
6. Because he believes good government cannot exist without Christianity.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 39 For Question No. 39 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 40 For Question No. 40 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

An Extra Coupon for a Friend or Relation

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE KA
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 39 For Question No. 39 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 40 For Question No. 40 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

Have You Mailed That Subscription?

Contestants are reminded that, in order to qualify for the prizes, each set of solutions must have a corresponding yearly new subscription to **SOCIAL JUSTICE.** This subscription with the remittance of $2.00 must be sent in at some time BEFORE THE CONTEST CLOSES.

As the closing date is only a few weeks off we would urge all who have delayed in getting this very necessary subscription to do so at once and send it in.

In order to be sure of your proper credit BE CAREFUL TO ADDRESS THIS SUBSCRIPTION AND REMITTANCE TO "CONTEST EDITOR," SOCIAL JUSTICE, ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN.

ADDRESS—

"CONTEST EDITOR"

SOCIAL JUSTICE

ROYAL OAK, MICH.

How To Proceed As A Contestant

1. **Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupon below the picture and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).**
2. **If you wish, you may pay up in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly Coupons without further remittance.**
3. **Each question will pertain to a live AMERICAN ISSUE discussed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each picture will be the best or most appropriate FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF FATHER COUGHLIN AND THIS WEEKLY ON NATIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES. It is your job, as a contestant, to try to select that particular answer.**
4. **Each contestant who completes a fully qualified set of 50 answers will receive, without further cost, a handsome 105-page souvenir book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, with 63 beautiful illustrations.**
5. **In order to qualify for the prizes, a contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted, and also to obtain one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at the annual subscription price of $2.00 per year. This subscription may be sent in at any time during the 25 weeks duration of the Contest.**
6. **If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.**

READ RULES CAREFULLY

AND ENTER TODAY!

Rules of Contest

1. **Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.**
2. **Two pictures each week for 35 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, June 21, 1937. Each picture contains a question dealing with a live economic or social problem affecting the United States during the current year.**
3. **A Grand Prize of $2,750.00 will be awarded to the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based upon the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE or in his public utterances. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.**
4. **In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly Coupon; and to obtain at some time during the Contest one NEW yearly subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE at $2.00 per year. The remittance of 10 cents in coin and the effort of obtaining the subscription is in payment for a handsomely illustrated 105-page book descriptive of the Shrine of the Little Flower. Purchase of this book, which will be delivered after the close is a condition for entering the contest.**
5. **We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome**
6. **In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.**
7. **Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.**
8. **Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.**
9. **A contestant may send in any number of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set, and one yearly subscription for each set submitted will be entitled to one book for each set.**

When you enter our **"KNOW AMERICA" Contest** you are helping the cause of social justice—helping yourself. You are aiding in spreading the principles for which Father Coughlin has contended—the principles which, if applied, are the answer to many ills of our country today.

AND YOU HAVE ONLY A VERY SHORT TIME IN WHICH TO ENTER!

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CONTEST EDITOR
SOCIAL JUSTICE
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On the Trail Of the Money Changers

Recent Market Slump Due to Curb On Foreign Speculation

By Robert H. Hemphill

IN A speech to the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, N. Y., on October 14, Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National, America's largest commercial bank, attributed the present stock market slump to the new federal regulations, which are designed to prevent corporation insiders from stealing the eye-teeth of their own uninformed stockholders and the general public.

Mr. Aldrich is one of the few big bankers who has the courage to express himself on questions of money and banking and his utterances may usually be accepted as the big city bankers' attitude.

I consider his speech to be the finest compliment yet paid the present administration. If, as he states, the regulations have been effective in dissipating a speculative boom which originated almost exclusively in foreign buying of our fine and valuable stocks, and has been participated in only after the rise had gone a long distance, by some of the still active remnants of the Wall Street gambling fraternity remaining from the explosion of the stock market bubble of 1929, it is more than the most optimistic observers hoped for.

Wants Curb Of Speculation

Nowhere in Mr. Aldrich's extended speech is there a reference to the sound value of the securities traded in. His whole vision is colored by the gambler's state of mind. His view of what the banks should lend on stocks is not, as it should be, governed by the cost of reproduction of the enterprises they represent and their past, present and prospective earning ability, but on the temporary speculative price on the stock market, a price which has always in the past been fixed by manipulative speculation, and he suggests that the regulations which prohibit such conspiracies be relaxed so that these arch manipulators can again "rig the market."

Mr. Aldrich is not really concerned with the market prices of stocks. He is interested in how much imaginary money his bank can create and loan to the big gamblers and he would like a return to something like the good old days of bonanza banking and the financial fireworks, in which his bank played a conspicuous part in 1929, and which resulted in the disastrous depression which almost cost us the breakdown of our national life.

Tax on Foreign Traders Ends Buying

The long bull market since 1934 has been almost exclusively from foreign buying. That is where all the deluge of gold came from. In the last 12 months, however, a few of the "big traders" who survived 1929 and who have watched the rise in the prices on the stock exchange, climbed aboard. These men do not buy stocks for their value. They buy strictly for speculation but their speculative buying inflates market prices. The general investing public has not been in this market. They haven't the money and the pikers haven't participated because the banks are not now permitted to loan all the money for these shoe string traders to operate on. That is what is hurting Mr. Aldrich.

Some few weeks since there was an inquiry started in Washington to devise means for taxing the transactions of foreign traders in our securities and the income which would consequently go abroad. Foreign purchasing ended abruptly and, deprived of this buying, the market turned downward. Immediately the domestic gamblers who had gotten in hoping for a continued rise began selling and there was no one to buy and the market has continued to decline. **And that is all that has happened to the market.** Occasionally, in recent weeks, some of the foreign holders have sold also, but there has been little of this. Most of them are satisfied with their investment and are not so concerned with temporary quotations in the speculative market.

Big Boom Deals All "On the Cuff"

To those who know little of the inside picture in the days of the big boom, the story is so fantastic as to be almost unbelievable. The active traders in the market had practically no money at all invested in their speculations. It was all carried directly or indirectly by the commercial banks. I did a little trading myself, entirely "on the cuff"—not a dollar invested, and I knew something of the affairs of some of the big traders who were dealing in millions who couldn't have liquidated for a net balance of 5 cents and whose actual original investment was so insignificant that they had, themselves, forgotten about it. At the peak of the boom the total actual cash margins contributed by the gamblers was comparatively negligible. The whole inflated structure was carried by the equally inflated banks.

There is absolutely no valid argument for speculation. The purchases of the speculator inflate prices and his subsequent panic unduly depresses them. Both movements obscure and distort and magnify the natural rise or fall due to supply and demand.

Another Runaway Market Averted

With the really tremendous and unprecedented foreign buying of the last few months, and but for the restrictions of which Mr. Aldrich complains, I am satisfied we would have had a runaway market which might easily have reached even more fantastic heights than the dizzy pinnacles of 1929, with an inevitable collapse no less severe, and in the final analysis it would be found that no one but the banks had invested anything at all in the inflated securities.

It is peculiarly unfortunate that Mr. Aldrich, who has, and usually deserves, the public confidence, will lend himself and his prestige to any move for relaxation of the still inadequate control which the public is compelled to exercise over irresponsible and completely unscrupulous gamblers whose operations have wide psychological repercussions.

Heads Bankers

Orval W. Adams, executive vice president of the Utah State National Bank of Salt Lake City, new president of the American Bankers Association. He succeeds Tom K. Smith of St. Louis, Mo.

The Searchlight

BOSTON, MASS.—Gleanings from statements made at the American Bankers Association convening here:

Orval W. Adams, newly elected president of the association: "We bankers must make all of the people deficit conscious, as a means of balancing the budget."

Dr. Walter Lichenstein, vice president and economist of the First National Bank of Chicago: "It must be remembered that it isn't only a continued downward trend which produces ma ladjustments in the economic life of a country; a long continued upward trend has the same effect, and it is as a result of these economic maladjustments that we really have the ups and downs in the business cycle. I am not looking for a very sharp recession comparable with the one we had in 1929-32, **but I am expecting one of those gradual declines with which we are also familiar, although I have no intention of trying to date the beginning of this recession.** After all, the collapse which began in 1929 was probably the final liquidation of the economic ruin caused by the war, and it is unlikely that without another great war we shall have in the near future a recession of similar magnitude and severity."

Lichenstein

H. M. Chamberlain, vice president of the Walker Bank and Trust Co. of Salt Lake City, Utah: "If banks are not well prepared to meet the **next recession** it is entirely conceivable that their functions will be taken away from them and placed under federal control. I strongly urge all bankers to fortify themselves against such a possibility. Inevitable reaction will come sooner or later."

Henning W. Prentiss, Jr., Lancaster (Pa.) manufacturer: "As Gen. Hugh S. Johnson said the other day 'we are moving toward a rigid dictatorship because we don't realize what we are doing ourselves. Certainly, there are enough straight-thinking Americans who will insist that this dangerous road ahead be resurveyed and relocated.'"

Fred I. Kent, director of the Bankers Trust Co., New York: "A bumble-puppy government, which is exactly what should not be done in the interests of the people, requires that capital and labor trump each other's aces. Common sense says that they should not, but instead should pull together."

After a two-year fight within the organization, opponents of branch banking won a decisive victory when the association went on record by resolution against the extension of branch banking beyond state lines.

Book Censor for U.S. Treasury Earns Promotion for Good Work

The following news dispatch from the enterprising **Cleveland Plain Dealer** Bureau at Washington gives one pause to ask a few pertinent questions:

"The first literary 'dictator' of the United States, who missed being a child prodigy by a scant three years and still qualifies as a youth, stepped down from his dais today and started work as assistant general counsel of the Treasury.

"Huntington Cairns, who for three years has decided what foreign books Americans should or should not read, was 'promoted' yesterday by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to be chief counsel of the customs bureau.

"Cairns quit his job today as United States censor of foreign literature with little regret. He has probed all the philosophical crannies of censorship, but currently doesn't think much of it. Feels it does more harm than good.

Censor Reads Mighty Fast

"Since September, 1934, when Morgenthau named him U. S. Censor, Cairns has passed on 1,800 imported books to see if they violated Section 305 of the Tariff Act, which prohibits entry of seditious or obscene volumes. Cairns had most of his trouble with the latter.

"It meant reading about 12 books a week, but that didn't bother Cairns because he reads mighty fast. He can down in one sitting a volume three inches thick.

Only Money Books Barred

"Until 1934 the United States did not have a literary dictator. Collectors of customs decided which books could enter and importers contested their decisions in the Federal Courts. Then Morgenthau made it a one-man job. You can still appeal Cairns' decisions in the courts, but in three years, not one federal judge has over-ruled him."

"Now for some questions:

"Why was a one man censor put in power under Mr. Morgenthau? It seems to us there is more obscene literature in the country today than before.

"Why has there been practically no trouble with seditious literature? Tons of Russian literature imported into this country, openly encouraging the downfall of our government, is appalling. Why is this flood not stopped?

"Finally, **why are books suppressed in this country that tell the truth about money and finance?** Is this why Mr. Cairns was promoted in the Treasury Department for his very faithful work?

Facts Kept Out Of Text-Books

"As Christopher Hollis states in the introduction of his **'The Breakdown of Money — a Historical Explanation'**:

"'We are all familiar with accusations of bias against the text-books used for the teaching of history. Such and such a party or person is, we are told, painted unfairly black or unfairly white. If it is so, it is a serious fault and the text-books should be compelled to make the correction. But history, as she is taught, is marred by a much more serious fault than that of occasional bias. That serious fault is the complete neglect of monetary causes. Take the stories of any of the great catastrophes of history as told by a student of money and as told by an ordinary text-book. The two stories are almost without correspondence. The text-book, speaking of the English civil war or the Revolution of 1688, or the American War of Independence or the French Revolution, explains it entirely by political causes. To the monetary conditions of the day no reference is made. The student is perhaps told that there were some controversies about taxation, but is left to believe that there was in the country a fixed pool of so much money and that the controversy was concerned with the conditions under which the King should be allowed to annex from his subjects a certain proportions of that pool.'

"Now it is not a theory of a particular school, but the agreed admission of economists of every school that this view is a most serious distortion of the truth.

"Count Corti, in the foreward to his **'Reign of the House of Rothschild,'** tells how it used to be said that Metternich or Bismarck did this, how Covour or Napoleon had such and such a policy. The text-book recorded that a war was fought; it said nothing of how the war was paid for! When he came to read the Rothschild private papers, **he found there the record of the intimate relations between every statesman in Europe and that great financial house—that great house whose name was not even mentioned in the text-books!**

"Count Corti's restrained and authoritative words, and the admirably documented work which follows, **are of a value far above that of hysterical generalizations and should be sufficient to satisfy those who are inclined to think that the international financier is a creation of the sensational novelist."**

Small Incomes Pay the Taxes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to figures just released by the Treasury Department, 41 persons in 1935 had million-dollar incomes. This amounts to one person in every 3,100,000. The biggest contributors to the federal cash-box were persons with incomes ranging between $100,000 and $150,000. In the lowest bracket incomes, individuals with incomes of less than $5,000 paid $40-million in taxes, compared with $34-million in 1934. In other words, the lower bracket groups are being called upon to pay more and more to the federal government for taxation. This must lead ultimately to the wiping out of the middle class. In the meantime there is the neat sum of $60-billion in tax-exempt securities that the very wealthy hide behind and share the cost of government in no way whatsoever.

No Recovery Without Financial Reform

SOCIAL JUSTICE

National Weekly Review

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Reds Back Catholic as 'Front' On C.I.O. City Ticket in Detroit

Fallacy of New Deal Is Sharing Poverty---Must Create New Wealth

U. S. Is Back to Old Error of Dividing

Fr. Coughlin Warned Of "Catch' in Wages And Hours Law As Long Ago as 1934!

President Roosevelt is our authority for stating that one-third of the American working people are ill-fed, under-clothed and poorly housed.

It now appears that, for all practical purposes, he has subtracted all that is possible from the industrialists' profits and from the bankers' profits to bring about prosperity. Consequently, with his maximum hour and minimum wage legislation to be enacted very shortly after the next Congressional session convenes, he plans actually, if not theoretically, to take away from the two-thirds of the working class who are not ill-nourished, under-clothed and poorly housed, to lift up the one-third who are.

All in all, **the total amount in the national pay envelope will not be raised. It is to be divided.**

Production Must Be Increased

All in all, there will be no more production carried on in the United States because production of goods, whether they be food goods, clothing goods or housing goods, depends upon the total amount of the pay envelope of all consumers.

Is it not evident that in order to lift up the one-third who are in a distressed position **the production of goods must be increased?** In other words, we need more wearing apparel, more food and more housing material plus more of the modest conveniences to which all are entitled. Does anybody deny that statement?

Now how can more production be brought about until money, the medium of exchange and the stream upon which the cargo of supply is carried to the port of demand, is made navigable?

Or, perhaps, there are some droll persons still existing in the chairs of the mighty whose minds have not grasped this first grade lesson in economics.

Any attempt to create a minimum hour law and retain **the present monetary situation** will result in nothing more than transferring the burden now borne by the ill-clad, under-nourished and poorly housed one-third of our population to the whole mass.

New Deal Would Share the Poverty

Instead of being a progressive move to share the wealth, it is a retrogressive gesture to share the poverty.

Concomitant with the above editorial we reprint what Father Coughlin said in 1934 on this same subject. At that early date and in this fast moving drama it was then evident to him that a share-the-work program, as was then contemplated, meant nothing more than a vicious gesture to the miner, the laborer, the farmer and the other Americans who were not educated even in the primer of economics.

Here are his words:

"We are not so much interested in any 'share-the-work' movement as we are vitally interested in a 'share-the-profit' movement. This is the point that the gentlemen from the Chamber of Commerce totally overlook. 'Share-the-workism' is the Siamese twin to 'share-povertyism:' To share the work without sharing the profits, as contemplated by the Chamber of Commerce, means that a laborer who now obtains $25 a week must be satisfied with an average of $15 a week.

"Not once did it enter into the concept of these Aristotelian geniuses, who preside over the destinies of the Chamber of Commerce, that mass production machinery is constantly displacing labor and, therefore, the constant displacement of labor inevitably leads to more sharing of work and to more sharing of depleted pay envelopes. This holds true unless 'share-the-work' is accompanied by a substantial sharing of profits and and increase of production. This, their capitalistic money system cannot afford to face. This, their capitalistic economic system, that was designed for production at a profit to the owner of a factory, cannot do.

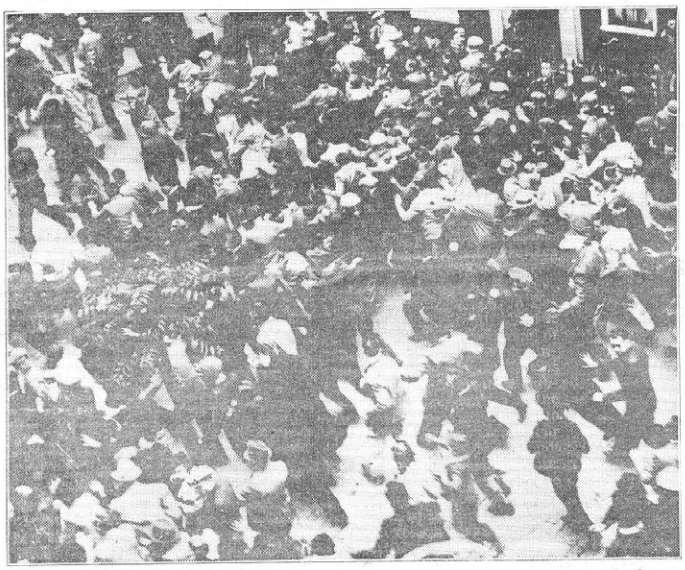
"I forewarn you, my friends: be not misled by any half-truth and half-baked policy which will advocate a 30 hour week unless it envisions a yearly salary and an abundance of goods sufficient to meet the requirements of your standard of living.

"Be not misled by any such trick legislation which will be proposed. It offers you a rainbow bubble which will vanish into thin air the moment you attempt to grasp it.

"'Share-the-work' means 'share-the poverty.' It is a fallacy which, like a hidden dagger, lies beneath the cloak of beneficence—a dagger which will strike you down in the cold blood of abject poverty if you succumb to its arguments."

Now Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal wishes to adopt the obsolete and scouted program offered by the so-called Bourbons, the princes of privilege and the economic royalists whom Mr. Roosevelt and Father Coughlin both condemned in 1934. Alas! Mr. Roosevelt has failed to condemn their philosophy. Now Mr. Roosevelt returns to the philosophy of the princes of privilege.

SOCIAL JUSTICE Hopes to Prevent This



A crowd of London leftists—they call themselves "anti-Fascists" over there—is shown running from police in Long Lane, Bermondsey where an attempt of Sir Oswald Mosley to lead a parade of 2,000 Fascist followers provoked the worst street fighting since the general strike of 1926. Barricades in London streets hastily constructed with uprooted trees and looted timber were ominously reminiscent of the French Revolution. Wide World news picture.

Seize Shops And Run 'em Is Campaign

A. C. I. O. slate, campaigning on the slogan of **"taking over the factories and running them ourselves,"** is seeking to control the city of Detroit, Michigan, in a municipal election November 2.

Patrick O'Brien, a Catholic, who heads the ticket as C.I.O. candidate for mayor, has the support of Detroit Communists and is himself guilty of parroting the socialistic doctrine of the class struggle.

Maurice Sugar, openly and avowedly a Communist, is among the C. I. O. aldermanic candidates.

So is **Walter Reuther,** an active radical, schooled in Communistic theory and practices in Russia at soviet expense.

Let the advocates of C.I.O.-ism and of U.A.W.-ism in Detroit be logical until it hurts.

Let them, in the name of the C.I.O. and U.A.W., maintain that these organizations are Simon pure **in their publicized statements.** So is the thief who approaches you to filch your purse from your pocket! Naturally, he does not advertise his ultimate purpose.

Neither does any subversive movement which must undermine an unsuspecting Americanism to gain its secret ends.

Let these advocates be logical, we repeat, and instruct good Christians to turn out and vote for the men who boast that if elected they **"will take over the factories and run them."**

SOCIAL JUSTICE told you this was their plan in its edition of January 11, 1936. Almost one year ago.

SOCIAL JUSTICE also quoted both the governor of Michigan and the president of the United States to the effect that "when Communism comes to America it will break first in Detroit."

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